The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5717. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Great Interest in the Senate's Proceedings on the Virginia Bill.

The Galleries Crowded and the Chamber Filled.

Postponement of the Vote Through the Manœuvrings of the Opposition.

A New Bill Regarding International Ocean Cables.

Result of the Paraguayan Investigation---Lopez Denounced.

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—The Tariff Bill—What the House Will Do—Appointments—The Letter Carriers' Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate was the point of interest and importance at the Capitol to-day, and the Virginia question was of course the subject which threw life and excitement into the generally dull and dignified proceedings of that branch of Congress. At 12 o'clock, noon, when the body met, the galleries were unusually—for that early hour—well filled, and they would undoubtedly have been more closely packed, as they were shortly afterwards, had it not been for the thick foggy atmosphere and the rain showers which turned the streets into mud during the early morning. The general public impression this morning was that the Senate would carry out its agreement of Friday night in good faith, and discuss their own bill until 4 o'clock, when the House bill would be moved without amendment as a substitute, and the whole subject thus disposed of without again sending it back to the House for the black spirits and gray to worry and wrangle over it. The private impression among Senators and others was somewhat different. No sooner had the presentation of petitions, the reports of bills and the introduction of new measures been finished than General B. F. BUTLER, wrapped in a long cloak, appeared on the scene, and took his stand behind the seat of the honorable Senator SUMNER. Mr. BUTLER's presence boded no good to either Virginia or the bill. His hostility to the measure was known to every one who knows anything, and the tactics of the opposition were anxiously awaited, especially when it was known that he was the mentor of those who were determined to keep the State out some time longer. About 1 o'clock Senator STEWART made a motion to postpone the order of the day, which was the discussion on the Senate bill, and take up the House bill. Mr. SUMNER very excitedly objected to the reading of the bill, upon which there followed a long running discussion on the parliamentary propriety of the motion, which necessitated a reference to rules and previous ruling and usage, and called forth several terse speeches. From that embodiment of parliamentary law the Vice-President, the opponents of the bill endeavored to add complication to complication, their object manifestly being to stave off action as long as possible. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to add to the turmoil of the dispute, in the course of some remarks on Virginia, made some very uncomplimentary allusions to the Democracy, which provoked the wrath of Mr. SAULSBURY, who replied in a vein of irony and sarcasm which brought laughter from both the floor and the galleries. Finally Mr. CONKLING suggested a simplification of the motion to the mover, Mr. STEWART, which the latter accepted, and which was to lay aside the Senate bill. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was carried by barely one majority in a vote of forty-seven. Thus the House bill admitting the State unconditionally was before the Senate, and the compact of Friday night was broken. This action of Mr. STEWART was deprecated by some, but it was especially in view of the influence now at work to defeat the admission of the State. Then Mr. EDMUNDS moved immediately his amendment, which was simply the requirement of the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. A long speech followed from Mr. BOREMAN, which was in no way pertinent to the question, and was simply a reply to Mr. SAULSBURY. Senator THAYER also spoke, and Mr. CASSERLY argued in his usual deliberative style, when, as the question on the amendment of the Vermont Senator was about to be put, Senator FERRY arose and stated that he should vote against it because he did not desire to recommit it to the House. This defection of Mr. FERRY from the ultra Radicals was unexpected, and Mr. EDMUNDS arose and hotly replied to Mr. FERRY, which of course evoked a response the more unsatisfactory still to Mr. EDMUNDS, and more positively against the amendment. It was now nearly 4:30 o'clock, and as, according to parliamentary law, the bill could not obtain a third reading on the same day except by unanimous consent, which Mr. SUMNER, early in the debate, announced his determination not to give, Senator RAMSEY moved first to adjourn, and then to go into Executive session. The latter motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned to to-morrow. During the debate the galleries remained full to the end, and the scenes somewhat resembled those of two years ago, when the impeachment trial was progressing. At one time there were no less than forty members of the other House present—BUTLER and BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH and DAWES, LOGAN and JENCKES, and so on. The status of the question to-night is simply this: A vote in the Senate was only prevented to-day by taking up the House bill to which the agreement to vote did not apply, but by agreeing to the House bill, as passed, it is saved from the necessity of going back to the House, where BUTLER would unquestionably seek to cause further delay. The House bill is even stronger in the Senate than in the former body, and there is scarce any doubt of its passage to-morrow.

THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION.

The forthcoming report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Paraguayan investigation, which will be made in a few days, will strip the pretence of a republican Government under LOPEZ of all its covering, and lay bare the fact that under him nothing in the shape of Government has latterly existed save a miserable despotism. This investigation has been long and patient. The friends of both parties in the contest have been heard, and this is the conclusion of the Committee, a majority of whom sympathize heartily with the genuine spirit of republicanism everywhere.

THE GOLD-CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee had before them to-day Mr. ALBERT SPEYER, the so-called lunatic of the Gold Room, who testified that on that memorable Friday he was as free from excitement as he was at the moment of testifying; that he was acting on the express orders of FISK, GOULD & Co., whom he believed to be substantial backers, and therefore had no reason to be excited; together with much more evidence of the same sort, which has already been printed in the newspapers. Mr. JOHN BONNER was recalled and briefly reëxamined. Beyond these witnesses no others appeared to-day. The Committee haven't much light yet.

Quite a batch of appointments were sent in to-day, including a new set of judicial officers for Maine. It is understood that Senator MORRILL and the Attorney-General desired to reappoint the old officers, but that Senator HAMLIN and the House delegation desired a change, and a change was accordingly made. L. B. CHURCH was appointed Assessor for Montana Territory, in place of Mr. TRUMAN C. EVERTS, who was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and has held the office for six years, which seems to be the best reason for removing a man that can be offered.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill will not get into the House before next week. The members are growing rather impatient, but the Committee are laboriously at work, and have been for the last three weeks. It is to be regretted that the composition of the Committee is such that its severe labors are only a waste of time and strength. It is thoroughly impracticable. Mr. KELLY and Mr. MAYNARD stand as the special representatives of the iron and coal interests; Mr. McCARTHY as the representative of salt; Mr. BLAIR as the representative of lumber; while the two Democratic representatives are out and out free trade. If the numerical strength of such practical men as SCHENCK, HOOPER and ALLISON could be increased, a practical measure likely to be adopted by the House would be the result, but now I doubt if even the Committee really have much hope of the success of the bill as reported. There seems to be little doubt of the fact that a majority of the House will remove the duty entirely from coal, salt, lumber, hides, and blankets, and reduce it to the minimum on iron, while a very strong effort will be made by Western members to reduce the duty on tea, sugar, and coffee. The fight promises to be the liveliest one introduced here for years.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Commerce will meet to-morrow, and will probably consider a bill providing for the entire reconstruction of the Marine Hospital. The Sub-Committee, which was appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the bill providing that merchandise arriving at New-York and intended for Western consignees may be transported to certain cities without breaking bulk and without payment of duty, except at the point of delivery, have not yet reported the result of their deliberations, so that no definite action has yet been taken on it by the Committee. The other important measures before this Committee are bills for the protection of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska, and the one in reference to the port wardens of New-York.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

When Commissioner WELLS' report was laid before the House the motion to print was, by prearrangement, sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, and there it has been smothered. The demand for copies, however, has been so great that to-day Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the House Printing Committee, moved to take from the table the Senate resolution authorizing the printing of a sufficient number of copies for the two Houses, and to refer it to the Printing Committee, which was agreed to. When Mr. LAFLIN reports it back Mr. WELLS' opponents will have an opportunity of showing their strength.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Senator SHERMAN to-day, in presenting some memorials praying for the abolition of the franking privilege, made a comment on the subject which deserves mention. He said that, while he was in favor of the prayer of his petitions, the petitioners from all sections of the country abused the privilege themselves, and he did not see why the mails should be loaded down with documents of this character. Those persons should at least show their sincerity in the matter by paying the postage. Mr. SUMNER, in handing in a petition of similar import, which he did for the first time, made an observation which was construed to be unfavorable to the repeal of the measure.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, Mr. WILSON, reported a bill favorably to-day which was introduced last session, and which is of considerable importance. It provides simply that no retired officer of the army shall be assigned to any special duty. This bill, if passed, will not only take away all chances of office from a large number of persons, but will also hit a few who are now filling various positions more particularly in the diplomatic service. The President desires the passage of the bill, as it will relieve him from a pressure in favor of a great many gentlemen.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

A delegation of the letter carriers of the principal cities of the United States assembled in this city to-day for the transaction of such business as will tend to promote their interests as a body. A Committee on Credentials was appointed and reported the following cities as represented: St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Washington, Wilmington, Cleveland and Erie. A letter was read from the carriers of Memphis, Tenn., to the Hon. W. J. SMITH, their Representative in Congress, (who was present,) asking him to represent them in convention. Remarks were then made by the officers elect, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and pledging themselves to use their utmost endeavors to secure the objects for which they had met. The delegates were instructed to wait upon their representative members in Congress and confer upon the subject of their grievances.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Senate Committee on Domingo Relations will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the Domingo and other business

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States Attorneys—Darius H. Starbuck, for the District of North Carolina; Henry B. Swoope, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Nathan Webb, for the District of Maine. Also, Sebastian T. Marble, United States Marshal for the District of Maine; Milton Kelly, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Edmund S. Kearney, United States Marshal, and Orange Jacobs, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

Collectors of Customs—Cornelius B. Merchant, at Edgartown, Mass., and Edward S. J. Neally, at Bath, Me.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—David F. Whettle, Second District of New-Hampshire; Decatur Wilder, Twentieth District of New-York; Henry McArthur, Third District of Missouri; L. B. Church, for the District of Montana.

Postmasters—Wm. Forbes, at Macon City, Mo., Joseph L. Stevens, at Manchester, N. H.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed H. H. EMMONS to be Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial District, in place of WETHEY, declined.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

A meeting of the Washington branch of the Evangelical Alliance took place to-night. Dr. PETER PARKER presided. Dr. SHARPE, recently returned from Europe, said there were encouraging prospects of securing a large attendance of ministers of the gospel and other leading Christians of England, France, Switzerland, Prussia, and other countries, together with those of the United States, at the Evangelical Conference to be held at the City of New-York, between Sept. 23 and Oct. 3, next.

PROPOSED NEW DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

The Commission to select a site for a new building for the State Department report to Congress that Lafayette-square presents the most eligible site for such building, but all agreeing that in case Congress shall not approve of the site then that Scotts-square shall be selected. They have caused plans to be made of such a building, and the architects agree that the cost would be about a million of dollars. They do not deem it expedient at present to make any arrangement for the War Department.

CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Secretary FISH, in a communication to-day, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of Congress to the indemnity fund received from the Government of China, and amounting now in the aggregate to $1,163,000, with accrued interest or premium amounting to the further sum of $125,000. A claim against the fund was allowed and passed by Congress, and paid by the Secretary of State to NOTT & Co., amounting to $38,243.

ARMY.

By directions of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 77, of November, granting commutation of quarters and fuel to officers of the army on duty as Indian Superintendents or Agents, will apply also to Commissaries of Subsistence, or officers acting as such, who are stationed at or near Indian reservations for the purpose of receiving and issuing supplies to Indians.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander WILLIAM WHEELER is detached from the Navy Yard at New-York and ordered to the *Guard*. Paymaster ARTHUR BURTIS is detached from duty at League Island, and Paymaster ROBERT P. LISLE is ordered to that post. First Assistant Engineer WILSON K. PURSE is ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The President laid before the Senate a memorial of the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, for the modification of the Revenue laws in favor of maimed and disabled soldiers.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution from the Grand Army of the Republic, calling attention to the onerous tax upon disabled soldiers who earn their living by grinding hand organs.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege, for pensions for the soldiers of 1812, and for the relief of political disabilities, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, in presenting a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, remarked that these petitions were almost always headed with names of Postmasters, and appeared to have been printed at the public expense. He thought the mails should not be loaded down with these papers, though earnestly desirous for the success of the proposed reform.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition on the same subject, and said that the so-called franking privilege appeared to him a personal burden rather than a privilege; nevertheless, he believed the opposition to its continuance was liable to run to extravagance.

The following additional petitions were presented by Mr. FENTON: From East Randolph, N. Y., and other localities, praying for the abolition of the franking privilege; also, a petition from A. J. RICHARDSON, of New-York, relating to cause in the Court of Claims; also, a memorial from HARMON E. WENTWORTH, late of the New-York State Volunteer Artillery.

RETIRED OFFICERS AND THEIR PAY.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill prohibiting retired officers being assigned to duty, which would entitle them to full pay for their services. He said the bill was passed by the House last session, and provided that retired officers should not be assigned to duty, a necessity in time of war, which did not now exist. The President would thus be relieved of unnecessary pressure. The bill was passed.

OLD CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, without amendment, the bill providing for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801. The claims are to be adjusted by three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and are to be paid to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, by the United States.

CHANGE IN THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced, as he stated, by request, a bill to amend the Postal laws, providing that letters on which any portion of the postage has been paid by a postage stamp, whether equal to one full rate or not, shall be forwarded to their destination and the unpaid amount be collected on delivery. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN CABLES.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for the bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

The substitute provides that all such communication by means of lines or cables partly within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to the following conditions:

First—The Government of the United States to enjoy the same or similar privileges regarding use and control of said lines as aforesaid by any foreign Government.

Second—The United States to be entitled to use the lines one hour in every twelve for transmission of Government messages by its own operator. Such messages from this country to take precedence over all others.

Third—The general regulations and rates for transmission of such messages to be established by the Postmaster-General, if not otherwise fixed by agreement.

Fourth—The lines shall be kept open to the public for transmission of commercial intelligence for daily publication, and all messages to be forwarded in the order of reception, except as above provided.

Fifth—It shall not be lawful for two or more companies to consolidate or unite their interests without the consent of the Postmaster-General of the United States, and upon such terms as he may determine. If any two or more such companies have combined or shall combine to fix the rates of compensation for messages, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General in the absence of the International Convention regulating the matter, to determine such rates, and to establish such rules and regulations with regard to them as he may judge necessary; and the exercise of these powers shall be subject to the control of Congress, and be applicable to existing cables as well as those hereafter established.

Sixth—A written acceptance of the foregoing conditions must be filed with the Secretary of State before extending any such line within the jurisdiction of the United States. The second section gives the consent of Congress to the laying and maintaining of telegraph cables from foreign countries to the United States, subject to the foregoing stipulations to the terms of such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress for these purposes, and to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction in and over the same, provided that the privileges hereby conferred shall not be enjoyed by any company or persons whose line or cable extends to any foreign country where similar privileges are not conferred upon companies incorporated by the United States or by any State of this Union; but this provision shall not be applicable to any already existing or authorized line or cable except that recently landed on the coast of Massachusetts.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill came in order.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he felt constrained to vote for the admission of Virginia for two reasons: First, because she has complied with the conditions prescribed; and second, because he wanted to secure her vote for the Fifteenth Amendment, which he deemed indispensable for the safety of the whole system of reconstruction, but he should vote with great apprehension of what would be the result of her admission at this time. If Virginia is admitted it should be on the distinct understanding that the power to reconstruct implies the power to protect the reconstruction, and that that power will continue as long as protection shall be required. The protection of the civil and political rights of all classes in the South was the grand object to be attained, and if that fails, reconstruction is a failure.

Mr. STEWART suggested the propriety of substituting the House bill for the pending measure.

Mr. SUMNER objected to any reading of the House bill to-day, which would require a suspension of the rules.

Mr. CONKLING hoped the Senate would proceed with the Senate bill, and at the proper time the House bill would be incorporated in it as an amendment.

A motion by Mr. STEWART to postpone the Senate bill and take up the House measure, gave rise to discussion upon the proper measure of procedure under the rules.

The Chair decided that upon a motion to postpone, the merits of the subject to be postponed were not debatable under the sixth rule of the Senate.

Further debate arising, Mr. TRUMBULL, in order to obviate the difficulty, moved to lay the Senate bill on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the question of order, which was recognized by the Chair as well taken; that the latter motion could not take the precedence of the one pending.

Mr. STEWART finally withdrew his motion, and then moved to lay the Senate bill on the table.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the motion opened up the whole question at issue. He desired to know upon what inducement the Republican Party proposed, by adopting the House bill, to commit suicide.

Mr. DAVIS interjected a remark that the Republican Party's inclination to commit suicide was because it felt it ought to be hunged.

Mr. MORRILL continued, declaring that upon financial and other questions affecting the public welfare, he would not trust the late rebels any sooner than he would northern Democracy. He said the Senate proposed in hot haste to admit a State which, whenever opportunity offered, had sought to trample upon the Fourteenth Amendment. The action of Congress in regard to Virginia coincided with that of the girl who married a notorious reprobate as the means of getting rid of him.

Mr. STEWART declared his willingness to trust Virginia, and her rejection by the Senate would arouse the indignation of the whole country.

Mr. MORTON read from the second section of the third article of the new Constitution of Virginia, to show that persons were eligible to office under it who were ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. In order to have no misunderstanding hereafter, he suggested an amendment which would render the section void, making the admission of the State conditional upon the passage by the Legislature of a joint resolution, declaring that the section referred to shall never be construed to render any person eligible to office who is not eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, suggested that a subsequent Legislature might construe the section of the Constitution as they pleased.

Mr. MORTON replied that under the Fourteenth Amendment the section would be void. The importance of the amendment he proposed would consist in its declaration to Virginia of the feeling of Congress at this time.

The Senate then voted on the motion of Mr. STEWART to lay the Senate bill on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 23.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamlin, McCreery, Norton, Nye, Patterson, Saulsbury, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDonald, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson—23.

Mr. PRATT paired off with Mr. THURMAN, who was absent on account of sickness.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the House bill was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the amendment which had been incorporated in the Senate bill requiring the imposition of an oath in the case of each member of the Legislature and State officer, that said persons are not ineligible to hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. BOREMAN favored the imposition upon Virginia of salutary restrictions as an assurance of compliance with the requirements of reconstruction.

Mr. FOWLER said that the disabilities of some of the most infamous leaders of the rebellion had been removed, and he claimed for the people who had been dragged into the rebellion the consideration to which their deplorable condition entitled them. He opposed the imposition of fundamental conditions upon the State as useless and pernicious.

Mr. FERRY and Mr. STEWART opposed the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS read a letter from a correspondent in Virginia, imploring him to be a man for once and withdraw his proposition requiring oaths which could not be taken by any honest man in the State without perjury, and only by the dishonest class of carpet-baggers. He also cited from a published letter of Governor WALKER, an extract to the effect that "with a Legislature opposed to the Radicals, the county system would never have been enforced." In view of these expressions, he thought that men whose hands had already been laid upon the Constitution should be compelled to swear they were not traitors to it.

Mr. THAYER addressed the Senate at length in behalf of the loyal people of Virginia, and finally yielded the floor to a motion for an Executive Session. The motion was carried, and after the Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF RPERESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. Bird, Ketcham, Kelsey, Armstrong, Orth and Stevens.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of the shipbuilders of Noank, Conn., for the repeal of the tax on shipbuilding materials.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States for bills for reference, the following were, among others of no great importance, introduced and referred:

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—To promote American commerce by the repeal of tonnage tax on American vessels. Also, amendatory of the Steamboat Passenger act.

By Mr. GETZ—For the survey of the west bank of the Potomac River, from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, for a railroad.

By Mr. STILES—For the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—Making grant of lands for the Northern Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company for a railroad from the Texas line to a point on the Mississippi near Vicksburg.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To pay one year's salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the family of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To cede to Ohio the unsold lands of the Virginia Military District in Ohio.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee—To declare null and void all acts done by Legislative, Executive or Judicial officers laboring under the disabilities of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

By Mr. WELLS—Providing that newspaper manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and correspondents of newspapers shall be placed on the same footing as book manuscripts, and shall pass in the mails at the rate of printed matter.

By Mr. HOLMAN—In relation to the inland ports of entry. Mr. HOLMAN stated that the bill had been prepared by gentlemen interested in direct importations to Western cities, and was amendatory to certain bills now before the Committee on Commerce, and especially of one introduced by his colleague Mr NIBLACK.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakota—For the establishment of a pension agency in each Territory.

RESOLUTIONS.

A quantity of resolutions were offered and disposed of. Among them the following:

By Mr. STEVENS—Calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the report of Special Commissioner WATSON on the treaty of July 4, 1866, with the Delaware Indians. Adopted.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—For the delivery of an address on the principles of the National Labor Convention in the Hall of the House some time during the present week by a member of the Union now in session in Washington, and for the House taking part in the ceremony. The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 52, nays 70—and the resolution went over.

By Mr. MORGAN—That the Secretary of the Treasury furnish information as to the amount paid to bank note companies for printing notes, bonds and fractional currency since 1862, and as to the amount paid to Adams Express Company for transporting the same. Adopted.

By Mr. BECK—Calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information as to increase or decrease in the manufacture of distilled spirits other than highwines during the present distilling season, as compared with the same time in 1868 and 1869. Adopted.

By Mr. TRIMBLE—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the increased pay and emoluments of officers of the navy. Adopted.

By Mr. ORTH—Declaring that a strict regard for public economy requires that there should be no increase in the salary or emoluments of any public officer of the Government. Adopted.

By Mr. JULIAN—Calling on the Secretary of the Navy to make a statement of the annual cost for foreign squadrons, and as to the American vessels or citizens who have received aid or protection from the navy. Adopted.

By Mr. HOLMAN—Declaring that while the paper money constitutes the currency of the country, the benefits and profits of such currency ought to be secured to the whole people; that the notes issued by the national banks ought to be withdrawn and a corresponding amount of United States notes be issued therefor and applied to the liquidation of the national debt, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill carrying into effect those principles; also disapproving the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing five-twenty bonds at a premium, the right of the United States to pay such bonds in United States lawful money being clear and unquestionable.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 39 to 76, and the resolution went over under the rules.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of banking capital in the several States in December, 1868, and the aggregate amount of currency in circulation then and now. Adopted.

By Mr. COX—Constituting eight hours a day's labor for all laborers, workmen and mechanics in the Government employ. Referred.

By Mr. NEGLEY—Calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the names of the Navy Paymasters who have been reported as defaulters, with the amount of the defalcations, since March, 1869. Adopted.

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Calling on the President for a statement as to the authority by which appropriations for the navy are diverted to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. Adopted.

By Mr. HAIGHT—For the printing of 6,000 copies of the report of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WILLARD—Directing the Secretary to furnish a statement of revenue, customs and other receipts in Alaska, and of the disbursements for maintaining government there. Which was adopted.

By Mr. SCHUMAKER—Calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of the number employed in the several Navy Yards on the 1st of March, July, September and December, 1869, and whether the expenditures of the Navy Department for the last fiscal year have exceeded the appropriations, $17,356,350. Which was adopted.

By Mr. SARGENT—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the fur seal fisheries of Alaska. Adopted.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. MCNEELY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill providing for withdrawing from circulation the national bank currency and substituting greenbacks for it.

Mr. COX remarked that the Committee was now considering that matter.

Mr. GARFIELD said that if the Committee were simply instructed to inquire into the expediency of doing this he would have no objection.

Mr. MCNEELY insisted upon a vote on his resolution as it was.

Mr. GARFIELD said: Very well; we will give you a vote.

The House refused to suspend the rules by 54 to 113, and the resolution was not received.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

The House then took up the bill introduced by Mr. JUDD to apportion the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. JUDD spoke at length in support of his bill. He said that believing in the justice of that clause of the Constitution which says, "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers" of representative population, he was for applying this constitutional provision as soon as in a legal and constitutional mode inequality in representation shall become known to the law-making power. He argued that the Constitution provided for an apportionment according to population every ten years. It was the duty of Congress to see to it that this was done, and as soon as the returns of population according to the census were made, Congress had no right to postpone the matter for an indefinite period. Mr. JUDD reviewed the usage and practice under the constitutional provision on the subject from the first Apportionment act of 1772 to the last of 1850, and also referred to the various provisions of the Census bill as passed by the House. He complained of the present inequality of representation, and cited facts and figures to sustain his position, contrasting the East with the West. In concluding, he said, for one, as a representative of a growing and thriving community whose business interests require care and protection and defence—more so than the old settled communities—I demand, if it is legal and constitutional, that you shall give us the representation without delay to which we are entitled under the laws and the Constitution.

Mr. HALE addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He replied to the arguments of Mr. JUDD, and said that after all the question of the number of Representatives was more important than the question of when the apportionment should go into effect. Although by increasing the number from 243 to 300 the East might not lose its Representatives absolutely it would lose them relatively, for the additional fifty-seven members would be gained in the West almost entirely; and it was of no practical consequence to the East whether the majority against her should be made on a vote of 300 or on a vote of 243. He believed that a body of 243 was a better legislative body to transact business than a body of 300. The British House of Commons was an illustration of the evil of a large body, for there, with 648 members, very few members were in constant attendance. The power was centralizing in the West, and that might as well be admitted in the East. They might as well submit to inevitable law.

Mr. CLARKE addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. MCCRARY also spoke in advocacy of the bill.

The matter then went over for the day.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $3,000 to pay the expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the gold investigation.

After the reading of a letter from Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of that Committee, the bill was passed.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. JULIAN stated that if he had been present on Friday he would have voted against Mr. BINGHAM's substitute for the Virginia bill.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report a joint resolution in reference to the Panoche Grande Ranche in California—the McGarrahan claim. He stated that it was a unanimous report, and that it involved the question whether the order of the House should be executed.

Mr. SARGENT objected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules.

Pending that motion the House, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, at 4:30 adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Jan. 1 and Southampton Jan. 4, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *Cuba*.

The London *Times* publishes a lengthened reply to Mr. BENNETT's letter to Mr. ASHBURY, printed in that journal on Nov. 3.

The last of the forts around Metz, which are designed to keep an enemy from approaching within six miles of the city, is about to be commenced.

Owing to the reductions which are to be made in the English army this year, recruiting will for the present be, to a great extent, stopped, and the regiments proceeding on foreign service, as far as possible, augmented by means of the transfer of men from corps whose strength may be above the home establishment.

An official publication, which has recently appeared at Madrid under the title *Estado General de la Armada*, gives full particulars of the present state of the Spanish Marine. The navy consists of ninety-two vessels in all, of which twenty-one are of the first class, sixteen of the second, and thirty-seven of the third, with eighteen screw gunboats. There are seven armor-plated frigates carrying from six (the *Resolucion*) to forty guns (the *Tetuan*;) thirty-seven screws armed with from two to fifty-one guns, (the *Asturias*;) twenty paddle-steamers mounting from one to sixteen guns; and seven screw and three sailing transports. The grand total of the armament is 706 guns.

The foreign papers announce the deaths of several known persons. M. BOURDIN, son-in-law of M. DE VILLEMESSANT, himself an editor of the *Figaro*, had succumbed to consumption at the age of 36, at Paris. M. LEFEBURE WELY, the celebrated Paris organist, had expired after a long and painful illness, in the 52d year of his age; M. WELY was a pupil of BENOIST, ZIMMERMANN, and HALEVY, and held the great organ at the Madeleine from 1847 to 1857, whence he passed over to St. Sulpice. M. FONTANA, a Paris singing leader, had committed suicide. Mr. WILLIAM ESSEX, enamel painter in ordinary to her Majesty Queen VICTORIA and the late Prince Consort, had died, aged 85 years. Finally, the sculptor REVILLON had just died in Paris, aged 50; three of his works exist in the monuments of the capital—a large statue of St. Paul, at St. Sulpice; the allegorical figure of Medicine, on the façade of the Hotel de Ville, and the frieze of the saloon of the Theatre Français.

The receptions customary on New-Year's Day were held in Berlin. Marshal WRANGEL, in presenting the Generals, addressed the King and said that the Prussian Army was proud of the Grand Cross of St. George conferred on his Majesty by the Emperor of Russia. King WILLIAM replied: "I thank you for the sentiments you express in the name of the persons present. Since you have spoken of the distinction which the Czar has transmitted to me, I must say that I am indebted for that honor and the imperial words which accompanied it to you, gentlemen; as well to those who led our army to victory, as to those who formed and prepared it during long years for such great results."

The *Times* correspondent at Athens writes as follows: "In terminating this letter I am sorry to say that brigandage and a forced paper currency are still arresting the progress of the country. We receive daily accounts of acts of disorder and robbery, and of skirmishes between the brigands and the royal troops; and it is the prudence of the banks, and not the financial wisdom of Mr. ZAIMES' Cabinet which keeps down the premium on specie. The publication of a monthly official abstract of the criminal statistics of the Kingdom is required to strengthen the power of public opinion and awaken the Government and Chamber to a sense of duty. Some returns from a part of the Peloponnesus recently published in the *Aion*, prove that crime exists to an almost incredible extent. Mr. G. PLATYS, who was captured by the band of BELOULA near Hypate, has been released on payment of 20,000 drachmas (about £750) as ransom. A French ship which went on shore at the southeastern cape of Zante, has been plundered in open day, and it is said that a boatload of armed men from the town divided the plunder with the peasantry of the neighborhood. The affair is now under investigation."

It appears that the practice of torturing prisoners in order to make them confess, which has been abolished by most civilized nations, still exists in Switzerland. M. BOREL, member of the Assembly of Lucerne, has proposed that information should be asked from the Federal Council as to the torturing of a prisoner in the Canton of Zug. The man in question was accused of theft, and acknowledged to the Criminal Court that he had appropriated the missing articles, but he refused to admit that he had stolen them, and insisted that he had accidentally found them. The Court then ordered further inquiries to be made. "From the 26th of October to the 10th of November the prisoner was put on bread and water diet; but he made no confession. Thumbscrews were then applied to the prisoner, but still he made no confession. Six blows were next given him with a stick; he writhed and groaned, but declared he could say nothing more than what he had said already upon which six more blows were administered 'If you kill me, Mr. Judge, I cannot say any thing else.' The prisoner was then brought before the Court, and once more earnestly questioned, but he adhered to his former statement. Upon this the prisoner was again placed on the ordinary prison diet."

IMPERIAL FRANCE.

Termination of the Ministerial Difficulties—Imperial Utterances on New Year's Day—Remarkable Article in the Emperor's Organ—Traupmann in His Cell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

At last we have a Ministry, and a strong one, for it represents both the Centre Droit and Centre Gauche, thus accomplishing the fusion which was necessary to the formation of a powerful Parliamentary majority, and divesting the new administration of the provisional character which it must have possessed if it had been selected from the ranks of the Centre Droit alone. There were two or three points of difference between the programmes of these two liberal factions of the Legislative Body, but it was in reality more a question of persons than of principles. Comte DARU, who is very ambitious, entertained up to the last moment an idea that if he could prevent M. EMILE OLLIVIER from forming a Ministry the position of Premier would be offered him by the Emperor. He therefore held out along with Messrs. BUFFET, SEGRIS and TALHOUET against the fusion, and it was not until another ministerial combination had actually been formed and accepted on Friday last, by the Emperor, that he uttered his mind. Fortunately, a scruple of M. MAGNE afforded him the opportunity of doing so in time. The late Minister of Finance decided at the last moment that he would not remain in the Ministry unless three of the leading members of the Gauche were included in the new ministerial list. M. DARU and his colleagues refused to enter the administration with M. MAGNE, and, therefore, it became necessary to reconstruct it. On Friday night the Emperor sent for M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and they were closeted together from midnight until 2 in the morning. Owing to the efforts of the editor of the *Liberté*, and of one or two other skillful negotiators, the difficulties which separated the liberal fractions of the Chamber were bridged over, and we find the result of their exertions in the list published in the official journal of this morning.

IMPERIAL UTTERANCES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The formalities observed at the receptions at the Tuilleries on the 1st, differed in but few respects from those which always take place on such occasions. The Empress looked rejuvenated by her Eastern trip, and appeared in most excellent spirits. The Emperor also appeared in good health, though he continues to walk with some difficulty.

As everything which falls from His Majesty's lips at the present time has more than usual importance, I shall confine the remainder of my letter to the replies which he made to the great bodies of the State and the corporations, and to the scenes at Court.

At 11:30 their Majesties were visited by Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess CLOTILDA, Princess MATHILDE, Princess LUCIEN and Prince JOACHIM MURAT. Afterwards all the high dignitaries of the Court paid their respects, and at 12 o'clock the Imperial party proceeded to the chapel of the palace to hear divine service. Their Majesties then withdrew to their apartments until 1; when the Emperor withdrew to the Salle du Trone, where the diplomatic body were assembled. The Papal Nuncio, in the name of his colleagues, addressed His Majesty in the following words:

"SIRE: The members of the Corps Diplomatique present through me to your Majesty their respectful compliments on the occasion of the New Year. We are happy, Sire, whenever an opportunity is afforded us of expressing the wishes which we form for the happiness of your Majesty, of the Empress, and of the Prince Imperial, and for the prosperity of France."

The Emperor replied in these words:

"Your presence, gentlemen, around me, and the words which I have just heard, are a new proof of the good relations which exist between my Government and the foreign Powers. The year which is now commencing can only, I hope, consolidate our common good understanding for the purposes of concord and civilization. I thank the diplomatic body for the kind wishes which they have been pleased to address to me for the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and myself."

After the Emperor had spoken to the various diplomatists present, His Majesty placed himself on the throne, having the Prince Imperial on his right, and Prince NAPOLEON and Prince JOACHIM MURAT on the left, while at the sides and behind stood all the great functionaries of the Crown and of the Imperial household. The several great bodies of the State were then introduced in succession, followed by a deputation of the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, the members of the various Courts of law, the Institute of France, the clergy of Paris, &c.

On the members of the Senate coming forward, M. ROUHER, the President, said:

SIRE: The Senate comes to offer to your Majesty, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, their sincere good wishes and respectful compliments. Your Majesty is pursuing, with a generous courage, a political transformation not exempt from difficulties, but bearing an impress of grandeur. The Senate will afford to that laborious task the coöperation of its devotedness, experience and intelligence. In the conviction of every elevated mind, the development of public liberties is a source of strength and glory for a country when such a boon knows how to defend itself against the snares of anarchy, and to base itself on order and social respect.

The Emperor made the subjoined reply:

"In thanking the Senate for the good wishes which it has addressed to me, I am happy in being able to congratulate it on the manner in which, a few months back, it fulfilled the liberal task which I had confided to it of modifying the Constitution. I feel perfectly certain that in the new path on which we have entered I can always reckon on the coöperation of its enlightenment and patriotism."

M. SCHNEIDER, President of the Legislative Body, merely said:

SIRE: The members of this body lay at the feet of the Throne the homage of its respect and devotedness to yourself, the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor, in answer, said:

"I am happy to hear the language which you address to me in the name of the body over which you preside. Never was a good understanding between us more necessary or more useful. New circumstances have augmented its prerogatives without diminishing the authority which I hold from the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of the State, I feel more confidence for the task of surmounting the difficulties of the future. When a traveler has passed over a long career, and frees himself from a part of his burden, he does not weaken himself, but, on the contrary, acquires fresh strength to continue his onward course."

THE EMPEROR ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in the *Liberté* of Saturday last, after his interview with the Emperor, announced that *Le Peuple Français* (the Imperial organ) of the following evening would contain an article that would create a sensation. On reading this article attentively I find that its object is to show that a Cabinet composed partly from the Centre Gauche cannot possibly hold together long—a pleasant assurance for the members of that organization who have accepted office.

"Is the honorable M. EMILE OLLIVIER in accord with the chiefs of the Centre Gauche on the line of policy to be followed?" asks the writer of the article. "If he be so one would be justified in asking why the chiefs of the Centre Gauche have not signed the programme of the 131, or why M. E. OLLIVIER does not make part of the reunion of the Centre Gauche. If there be a scission it is because there is a disagreement, and if there is a disagreement how can there be homogeneity? The truth is that there is a disagreement at once both as to men and things. There is a disaccord as to things, and the proof is that the Centre Gauche demands a fresh division of the constituent power. The proof again is, that the Centre Gauche is not satisfied to see the Mayors chosen from the Municipal Councils, and that it wants to submit those functionaries to a direct election. With regard to the disagreement as to men, it is less precise, but sufficiently and exactly summed up by this saying, which has been rightly or wrongly attributed to one of the leading members of the Centre Gauche: 'The best thing in the situation would be an Ollivier Ministry without M. OLLIVIER.' This saying was the expression of an idea that prevailed amongst the members of the Centre Gauche—the idea of accepting M. E. OLLIVIER rather as the auxiliary of a Centre Gauche combination than as the chief of a cabinet in which the Centre Gauche would become an auxiliary. If, consequently, M. OLLIVIER proposed to and made the Emperor accept a Centre Gauche cabinet, he could not attribute to himself the merit of having formed a homogeneous cabinet, and after having accepted all the responsibility of forming a new cabinet, he would only have used his power to attain isolation and abdication."

This article has attracted a good deal of attention, but it has not produced the effect intended by it. The fusion of the two fractions of the liberal majority has given unmixed satisfaction to the public, and the country will be glad to take its chance of its working harmoniously. Whether M. DUVERNOIS expresses the sentiments of the Emperor or his own the article is regarded merely as an expression of bitter disappointment at an event which postpones indefinitely the chances of the return of either M. ROUHER or M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE to power.

TRAUPMANN.

The condemned murderer has appealed from his sentence, but the result will only be a short delay in the execution of his sentence. He has recovered his good spirits and appears to regard the terrible ordeal which awaits him with the most perfect indifference.

THE PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

Fifteen Americans are inscribed on Mr. WASHBURNE's list for the approaching presentations. Amongst them are Mrs. Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. General Banks, Colonel Frank Moore and Mrs. Moore, Miss Badger and Miss Florence Rice.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The Payment of the National Debt Practicable and Now Probable.

From the London Times, Jan. 4.

Just twelve months ago we placed before the public a State paper, which, considering the quarter from which it proceeded and the proposals it was found to contain, might be described as absolutely without parallel in periodical literature. It was the Message of President JOHNSON to the Congress of the United States. In that address the Chief of the American Republic deliberately recommended his countrymen to repudiate their national obligations, not because they were unable to discharge them, but because the national creditors had received as much as they deserved. Mr. JOHNSON reviewed with unimpeachable truth the many inconveniences of indebtedness; he only forgot that such considerations should be taken into account before borrowing. Above all, he appeared absolutely incapable of comprehending that the relations between debtor and creditor are regulated by the formal terms of the contract assented to by both. When the Americans wanted money they engaged to pay the lenders a certain rate of interest until they repaid the principal; Mr. JOHNSON suggested that the interest should be reckoned as principal and set off in diminution of the debt. Once only in his whole argument did it occur to him to mention the undertaking contained in the bond, and then he did so only to warn the bondholder that if he ventured on referring to that obnoxious instrument it might be the worse for him, as experience had shown in times gone by. Happily, as we remarked at the time, these prodigious propositions exerted not the slightest influence on the American people. They were left almost without notice, and excited, indeed, less interest on that side of the Atlantic than on this. Now, however, since the Message of President GRANT, we have actually had a set debate in Congress on repudiation, and if any reader should be of opinion that such a proposal ought never even to be put to the question, he may, at any rate, be reminded that it was rejected with absolute unanimity by the Representatives assembled. We say this because, though the division was at first reported as 123 to 1, it is now explained that the single dissentient was not in reality a repudiator. He expressed himself, after the votes had been taken, as reserving only a right, under possible circumstances, of maintaining that the principal sum on certain bonds should be paid in paper, and not in gold. It will probably be in the recollection of the public that this was the first form of the doctrine of repudiation assumed in the States. * * * It is quite certain that if, as one speaker affirmed, the Americans have not only the means of paying their debt, but the ability and disposition to do so without contention or abatement, they might save themselves a considerable proportion of its annual charge. That their resources are abundant is clear from their own financial statements, and that the will is no more wanting than the way ought to be equally plain after this debate. But, besides the old stories of repudiation, which Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, bluntly recalled to the memory of the House, the incessant agitation of this topic among American politicians has produced a mischievous effect. Contemptuously as the Americans themselves rejected Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON's proposals, it was impossible that European readers should receive without emotion recommendations proceeding from no less a personage than the President of the Union. The result is visible in the quotations of the money market to this very day. Though American securities have risen considerably in public favor, they are still not valued at one-half the worth of our own. The American six per cents. are at 86, while the British threes are at 92. Twice the amount of interest does not suffice to put the bonds of the Union on a level with our stocks. The enormous difference expresses simply the difference of public confidence in the two Governments. That the Americans can afford to pay their debts at least as well as we can is unquestionable; that they will actually pay them as surely as we shall do has hitherto been so far doubted that the interest has had to be doubled before the security could be rendered acceptable. Gradually, after such resolutions as we have now recorded, we may expect these conditions to be changed; but it was a sad blunder, as must now be evident, to allow such impressions to be publicly received.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Early Meetings—Modern German Philosophy—Stormy Scenes.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

I told yesterday how long the Italians had been kept from their breakfasts; what unwonted sounds of declamation penetrated into the nave—aye, far down the nave; how excited and fierce many of the Fathers looked as they came forth, and how fast and furiously they were driven homewards. Here is what we now learn: The Council entered upon a batch of eighteen propositions, directed, as it is stated, against modern German philosophy. Whether that be a correct description of them matters not, nor at present what they are. A great number of the Fathers had inscribed their names to speak, all against the propositions. Five, as one account says—seven, as others say—did speak at much length and with much earnestness against the propositions—that is against the Papal schemes, or draughts, as perhaps we should call them at home. But who were those five or seven speakers? It is said they were Irish-Americans. But when people come to think of it they must see that the American Bishops—and nearly all, if not all, the American Bishops are Irish—are, above all others, personally interested in freedom, or at least toleration, of opinion. They must have work enough on their hands without requiring to be needlessly committed to a hundred indeterminable controversies. It is to be presumed that, with all their animation, they only spoke to the inopportuneness of the proposed resolutions, as an unnecessary collision with opinions widely prevailing, and to be shaken by mere authority, and often held in an abstract and exceedingly harmless form. The sense of their home difficulties would at least quicken their feelings, while, in the discussion of a few propositions out of many on the same list, it is impossible not to regard the lesser in their relation to the greater, the elementary by the light of the resulting conclusions.

DEC. 30.

A little more is now known about the opening of the discussion of Tuesday last. The question before the Council was understood to be Rationalism, as denounced in the first eighteen of the propositions laid before it. Fourteen had inscribed their names to speak, and seven did speak; all of them, without exception, against the opportuneness of the propositions. While some describe the speakers as gentle, and studiously avoiding all offence, it is the general belief in Rome that the meeting was "stormy," that many of the hearers showed indignation, and as many as a score of them even made a show of rising, as if they would not sit out what they were hearing. They looked "black," indeed, and "black" has a peculiar meaning in Italy. The general opinion in Rome is that the Council does not work as was expected. One rumor is that as many as sixty Bishops have signified their wish to leave before next Sunday, as if anxious to avoid committing themselves one way or the other; and to this it is added that the Archbishop of Paris urges them to stay, in order that any step to be taken in the way of remonstrance may have as great a show of numbers as may be. Act in a body, he advises. The friends of the Court say that should the opposition amount to 150 there will be reconsideration and delay. In that case the Council will be adjourned, probably for some weeks. In strong contradiction to a rumor I had to transmit the other day, the Hungarian Bishops declare that they and Schwarzenberg are as true as ever. What are we to believe?

THE LABORING CLASSES.

Strikes of the Past Year and Their Results.

Only a Few Efforts Successful—Valuable Statistics of Trade Societies—The Number of Members and Their Wages in 1860 and 1869.

The year 1869 has not been remarkable for any great interruptions in the domain of labor. There has been a very general uniformity in every department of industry throughout the land. And not only has this been true of the United States, but, save with few exceptions, it has been true also of European countries. But the comparative quiet of the past year is no indication that the working classes have not grievances which should be redressed. It foreshadows rather another policy of their future guidance. They have tried strikes, partial and complete, until the majority of them have learned that "on the side of the oppressor there is power," and that while the mass of their brethren might sympathize with a strike they are comparatively powerless to help them. And few men can long sustain a principle which is unable to give them bread for themselves or their families or clothing to cover them.

During the past year there were thirty strikes for an increase of wages, and of these a few only were successful. Among the most important may be mentioned the printers, who had an average of 1,300 men idle for more than three months, and upon whom over $16,000 were expended. The capmakers and plate printers after a brief strike were also successful. The waiters and paper stainers proved to be failures. There were a few other unimportant strikes in shops by tailors, cutters, iron moulders and others. The iron moulders in the employ of G. R. JACKSON & Co. are at this present time resisting a reduction of ten per cent. of their wages. The gilders are doing likewise, and the piano makers are threatening a strike. The iron moulders of Williamsburg were on strike about three months during the past Summer. They only partially succeeded. The plasterers and painters also engaged in abortive strikes, which lasted but a few days. The potters, of Trenton, N. J., resisted a reduction of their wages by a strike that lasted about five months, and which resulted in great loss to employers and employés. The latter received material aid from the trades' unions in this City and vicinity, but many of them left the pottery business forever. The collar laundresses, of Troy, demanded an average increase of one cent per dozen pieces on their work, which was refused by all save two or three employers. After a partially successful strike of several weeks the laundresses established a coöperative manufactory and laundry, and are now doing a very fair business for themselves. They received considerable material aid in this enterprise from the workingmen of New-York. As a result of the strike, one of the largest collar manufacturers of Troy, who had promptly paid the increase demanded by the laundresses, was compelled to transfer his business to this City, to escape the petty annoyances of rivals who refused to pay it. The employés of the Erie Railroad, numbering about 2,000, struck for their wages in October, and they are now in revolt on the same pretence.

STATISTICS OF TRADE SOCIETIES.

There are in this City and vicinity eighty-eight societies numbering as follows:

Trade.	No. of men in Unions.	Wages per week in currency 1860.	1869.
Bricklayers	2,800	$12@$14	$27@$30
Brickmakers	500	15@ 18	21@ 24
Boot and shoemakers	1,629	..@ 9	..@ 12
Boot and shoe finishers	60	10@ 12	18@ 21
Bakers	3,200	..@ 7 50	8@ 15
Blacksmiths	700	..@ 12	..@ 20
Boiler makers	650	..@ 10	..@ 18
Brass founders and finishers	200	..@ 14	..@ 21
Bookbinders	250	..@ 14	..@ 20
Bluestone cutters and flaggers	225	..@ 15	18@ 24
Brown-stone cutters	450	15@ 18	27@ 30
Bellymen	70	..@ 18	18@ 24
Bookfolders, females	250	..@ 5	8@ 15
Carpenters	2,000	12@ 15	21@ 27
Carpenters, amalgamated	65	..@ ..	21@ 24
Cabinet makers	2,800	7@ 10	18@ 20
Carvers and gilders	1,087	12@ 18	25@ 30
Cutlers	300	9@ 13	18@ 25
Curriers	90	9@ 12	15@ 20
Clothing cutters	700	10@ 12	20@ 24
Clerks, dry goods	700	7@ 10	15@ 18
Compositors, male	2,250	12@ 15	20@ 24
Compositors, female	500	..@ ..	12@ 20
Cardmakers	..	3 75@ 5	5@ 12
Cartmen	250	7@ 12	15@ 18
Cigar makers	1,193	9@ 12	15@ 20
Confectioners	500	5@ 7	7@ 15
Coopers	3,000	9@ 12	20@ 24
Coach drivers	1,000	7@ 10	15@ 20
Capmakers, male and female	430	7 50@ 10	12@ 20
Derrick men	160	..@ ..	..@ 18
Engineers	650	..@ 12	18@ 30
Goldbeaters	70	..@ 10	14@ 18
Gas and steam fitters	250	..@ 15	21@ 24
Horseshoers	400	12@ 15	21@ 27
Hatters	1,000	12@ 15	15@ 30
Horsesmiths	450	10@ 16	18@ 27
Hodcarriers	2,500	7@ 10	12@ 18 50
Iron moulders	1,500	10@ ..	15@ 21
Jewelers	1,000	12@ 30	25@ 60
'Longshoremen	6,000	7@ 9	15@ 21
Laborers	5,500	5@ 7	10@15 50
Lathers	125	12@ ..	27@ ..
Marble cutters	250	16@ 18	24@ 30
Marble rubbers	160	15@ 18	21@ 24
Marble polishers	300	8@ 18	15@ 18
Masons	800	10@ 12	27@ 30
Millers	250	10@ ..	18@ ..
Machinists	170	12@ ..	15@ 18
Painters	1,300	12@ ..	21@ 24
Plasterers	960	12@ 14	24@ 36
Plumbers	600	12@ 15	18@ 24
Paper hangers	500	7@ 12	15@ 18
Paper stainers	100	12@ ..	18@ ..
Pressmen	500	12@ ..	20@ ..
Pressmen (Adams)	350	12@ 15	18@ 24
Press feeders	220	7@ 12	12@ 18
Proofreaders	400	8@ 12	18@ 30
Pencil-case makers	90	10@ 14	15@ 21
Piano-case makers	800	12@ 14	20@ 25
Piano finishers	480	15@ 18	20@ 30
Piano-key makers	500	10@ 12	15@ 20
Piano regulators	390	15@ 18	20@ 30
Piano sawyers and planers	150	....	18@ 25
Piano machinists	250	12@ 14	20@ 24
Picture-frame makers	1,500	10@ 15	18@ 22
Plate printers	330	....	25@ 30
Pastry cooks	110	8@ 10	18@ 21
Quarrymen	1,500	8@ 10	15@ 18
Roofers, tin	320	10@ 12	15@ 20
Roofers, slate	55	12@ 14	24@ 30
Restaurant and hotel carvers	600	12@ ..	20@ ..
Stone rubbers	389	12@ 15	15@ 18
Stair builders	250	12@ 16	21@ 27
Sawyers	320	8@ 10	15@ 21
Silversmiths	900	..@ 12	15@ 21
Stereotypers	150	12@ 15	15@ 20
Sailmakers	350	....	21@ ..
Shoe clerks	100	....	10@ 20
Seamen	3,500	....(p.m.)	30@ 60
Trunkmakers	500	9@ 12	18@ 21
Tailors	2,800	12@ 14	18@ 20
Type casters	450	12@ 15	20@ 25
Upholsterers	200	10@ 14	18@ 25
Varnishers and polishers	450	12@ 15	18@ 25
Waiters	1,255	..@ 15(p.m.)	35@ 60
Watchmakers	..	..@ 18	30@ ..
Watch-case makers	70	..@ 12	15@ 25
Number of societies			88
Number of members			72,544

By a comparison of these with the tables published in the TIMES a year ago, it will be seen that the number of societies here has increased by ten, and the membership by 6,445. These societies in their corporate capacity had in bank last year an aggregate of over $60,000.

BROOKLYN TRADES' UNIONS.

To the above may be added the following statistics of trade societies in Brooklyn:

Trade.	No. of Men in Union.	Wages per Week in Currency. 1860.	1869.
Bricklayers	736	$12@$18	$21@$30
Britannia workers	100	..@ ..	18@ 30
Carpenters	100	..@ 10 50	..@ 24
Dry goods clerks	200	8@ 15	12@ 24
Hackmen	120	7@ 11	12@ 18
Iron moulders	350	..@ 10	18@ 30
Junkmen	300	8@ 12	15@ 18
Laborers	350	6@ 8	15@ 18
Lightermen	500	9@ 12	15@ 18
Marble cutters	150	..@ 12	24@ 27
Marble polishers	100	10@ 12	24@ 27
Masons	140	10@ 12	27@ 30
Plasterers	300	10@ 15	24@ 30
Number of societies			13
Number of members			3,446

Very few of the trades' unions, either in this city or Brooklyn, or indeed throughout the country, existed previous to the war, and most of them have been called forth by the influx of mechanical and ordinary laborers attracted hither by that event. Many of our mechanics and workingmen who went forth to the war found their places taken by strangers when they returned home and this evil was threatening to crush them. Three societies only were organized previous to 1850; 24 between 1860 and 1865, and the remainder since that time. The above figures, of course, do not embrace the whole number of mechanics and workingmen in this city or Brooklyn, nor the number engaged in any one trade or calling, but only those trades which have a corporate organization and the numbers reported to be united with them.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Of the above-named trade societies, the following have national or international organizations, with branches throughout the country owing allegiance to one elective chief. Their aggregate membership is, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

Trade.	Branches.	Members.
Bricklayers	70	15,000
Carpenters and joiners	77	[illegible]
Cigar makers	95	[illegible]
Coopers	20	5,000
Cigar packers	25	2,500
Engineers	11	1,021
Grand Forge of the United States	48	1,650
Iron moulders	204	17,000
Knights of St. Crispin	147	50,000
Locomotive firemen	36	2,000
Masons	8	2,000
Machinists and blacksmiths	120	10,000
Metal workers	7	850
Miners	30	28,000
Plasterers	18	12,500
Typographical Union	112	15,000
Total, (16 unions)	[illegible]	184,121

These several national, international and local unions are still more closely united in a National Labor Union or Congress which meets annually in the principal cities of the Union. It was organized about three and a half years ago, and has held meetings in Chicago, New-York and Philadelphia. The late WM. H. SYLVIS was its President until his death. His successor is Mr. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, one of the hardest workers and most eloquent champions of the labor cause to be found in the ranks of workingmen. He was the fast friend of and earnest colaborer with Mr. SYLVIS, and together they have traveled throughout this country, organizing trades' unions everywhere. Mr. SYLVIS was an iron moulder by occupation, and it was mainly through his persevering efforts that his fellow-workmen were organized. For many years they had to sustain strikes, arising from various causes, until nearly two millions of dollars had been spent in sustaining them. The leaders in the Pennsylvania iron regions then turned their attention towards coöperation, and with such success that the Iron Moulders' International Union now owns and runs fourteen coöperative foundries in different parts of the country, but chiefly in this State and in Pennsylvania. This is certainly a far better way of protecting workingmen than by spending money on strikes, and receiving little or no return therefrom. There is abundant evidence to show that the gain arising from increased wages where strikes are successful is more than counterbalanced in almost every case by the losses incurred in securing it. Thus the bricklayers, in 1868, spent $30,000 on their strike, not a dollar of which have they had returned since. The printers last year spent $16,000, but while some compositors gained a couple of dollars more per week, a great many others lost by it. The Union made two alternatives for employers—either weekly wages at $20, or piece work at 50, 52 or 54 cents per thousand, according to the character of the work. We know several compositors who at that time were earning by piecework an average of $25 per week, who were obliged to content themselves with $20; so that the rules of the Typographical Union operated injuriously to the interests of many and favorably to but a few. And it is very doubtful whether, now, after the lapse of nine months, the compositors of New-York, as a class, are any better off than they were before the strike.

AMERICAN PIG IRON.

Average Cost of Manufacture—Reply of Commissioner Wells to the Pennsylvania Memorialists—Statements in Support of His Estimates in His Annual Report.

OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1870.

To the Proprietors of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Allentown Iron Company, J. B. Moorhead & Co., and Thirteen Others:

GENTLEMEN: I have been favored with a copy of the following petition, addressed to the Congress of the United States, and presented Jan. 12 in the House of Representatives by Hon. W. D. KELLY:

In the late report of Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the following paragraph appears:

"In the valley of the Cumberland, and in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, and at Scranton, the Commissioner is informed, by those conversant with the business, that the average cost of manufacture in the case of furnaces favorably situated, under good management, and with coal at ordinary prices, is not in excess of from $24 to $25 per ton, and in some instances is much less than this figure. These estimates, furthermore, it should be observed, include a liberal interest on the capital invested, which is turned on an average from two to three times per annum."

Your memorialists, representing thirty-seven furnaces in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna regions, producing annually, in the aggregate, over 270,000 tons of pig iron, respectfully express their belief, based upon personal knowledge, that the above statement of the Commissioner will be found upon a critical examination erroneous, and, if accepted by Congress, a most dangerous guide to legislation. Upon the authority of our personal knowledge, we beg leave to state that the average cost per ton at the furnaces we represent, exclusive of any interest on capital and the expenses of moving product from the furnaces, in the year 1868, was $29 16¼, and in the first six months of 1869, $29 63, while we believe the cost for the last six months will not materially vary therefrom, these prices being the average cost of the product, embracing the three qualities of iron, viz., Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

We respectfully express the conviction that the foregoing average cost of the product of the furnaces we represent is below the average cost of the product of American furnaces collectively; it being our belief that we represent interests having important economic advantages.

In view of the foregoing statements, we respectfully ask as an act of justice to the Commissioner, to the producer of American pig iron, to the public and to its Representatives in Congress, that you will make a special and searching inquiry for the data on which the Commissioner has based his statements, and into the accuracy of our statements as above, that the truth may be made public, and error, however strongly indorsed, be effectually confuted.

LEHIGH CRANE IRON COMPANY.
ALLENTOWN IRON COMPANY,
J. B. MOORHEAD & COMPANY,
And thirteen others.

The Commissioner does not wait to be called upon officially for the information thus sought, but cheerfully volunteers to give all the facts in his possession, relative to the above subject, which he is at liberty to communicate. And, in furnishing the information required, he desires to call attention, in the first instance, to the peculiar difficulties which have been experienced during the past year in obtaining such data as would admit of the formation of an independent opinion in respect to the cost of the manufacture of pig iron in the United States. Thus, in response to nearly 200 circulars and blanks sent out, asking for rates of wages, cost of coal, ore, freights, &c., not more than four returns were received, three of these being from the extreme West, and relating to charcoal iron, and all of them being more or less incomplete. In one case, and that one of the largest iron works in Pennsylvania, the Commissioner was informed that he had no right to expect answers to questions which, if made, would disclose the exact condition of the iron manufacturers' business. Failing in the attempt to obtain information by this method, which, in regard to every other kind of business, is found adequate, other sources of information were resorted to. These were of two kinds, public and private.

The Commissioner would first ask attention to the nature of the information generally available to the public in respect to the present average cost of the manufacture of pig iron in the United States. In a letter published in the Pottsville (Penn.) *Mining Journal*, dated Sept. 2, 1869, and written by Mr. GEO. T. LEWIS, of Clarksville, Tenn., whom the editor endorses "as one of the most reliable men in Tennessee, and a thoroughly experienced iron manufacturer, formerly of the firm of WOODS, LEWIS & Co., Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee," the following statements are made. Referring to the costs of manufacturing iron in Tennessee, "in localities lying directly upon railroads completed, or being built," Mr. LEWIS says:

"Herewith I submit an estimate of the actual cost of one ton of pig metal, supposing the capacity of the furnace to be 6,000 tons per annum, located near the beds of ore, coal and limestone, and to cost $100,000:

Mining, loading and transportation of two tons of ore	$4 00
Mining, loading and transportation of 80 bushels coal	6 40
Quarrying, loading and transportation of 1,000 pounds limestone	50
Superintendence, labor, &c., per ton*	4 00
Wear and tear, per ton	50
Interest on investment, per ton	1 00
Incidentals, per ton	50
Total	$16 90

* This item, $4 per ton, embraces all the employés, viz.:

1 superintendent	$3,000 per annum
1 furnace manager	1,200 per annum
1 bookkeeper	1,500 per annum
1 engineer	1,200 per annum
1 assistant engineer	800 per annum
1 blacksmith	1,200 per annum
1 assistant blacksmith	600 per annum
1 founder	1,200 per annum
4 fillers	2,400 per annum
4 keepers	2,400 per annum
2 guttermen	1,000 per annum
2 cindermen	1,000 per annum
2 weighers	1,000 per annum
6 yardmen	3,000 per annum
Extra labor	2,500 per annum
Total	$24,000 or $4 ℘ ton.

Mr. LEWIS further continues:

"Now, Sir, I will give you the cost of one ton of pig metal in Nashville.

Mining, loading and transportation of two tons ore	$6 00
Mining, loading and transportation of eighty bushels of coal	9 60
Quarrying, loading and transportation of 1,000 pounds limestone	50
Superintendence, labor, &c., per ton	4 00
Interest on investment, per ton	1 00
Wear and tear, per ton	50
Incidentals	50
Total	$22 60

"But Nashville," continues Mr. LEWIS, "is not the cheapest place to make pig metal. It can be made on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and delivered in Nashville at a cost of $19 per ton."

Again, the public have at their command a pamphlet on *The Resources of Missouri*, published during the past year by Prof. S. WATERHOUSE, of the Washington University, Missouri, under the auspices of the State Board of Immigration, and fully indorsed as accurate by the Governor of the State, the St. Louis Board of Trade, and Union Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis. In this pamphlet we find the following statements as to the cost of manufacturing pig iron in different sections of the country:

The following statement of the cost of making one ton of pig iron at Carondelet, is not an estimate, but an exhibit, copied from the books of the Company, of the actual working expenses of the furnace during one week:

1.50 tons of Iron Mountain ore, at net cost of $5 50 per ton	$8 25
1.22 tons of coal, at net cost of $5 25 per ton	6 40
.30 tons of Connellsville coke, at net cost of $9 per ton	2 70
.37 tons of limestone, at 90 cents per ton	33
.08 tons of mill cinder, at $2 50 per ton	20
Clay and sand	12
Labor	5 50
Interest, taxes and insurance	1 50
Total cost of one ton of pig iron	$25 00

The first and poorest product of the furnace brought $53 per ton; the later yield has commanded from $34 to $42 per ton.

To supply the means of determining the relative cost of making iron, the following data, obtained from a leading manufactory in Johnstown, Penn., are submitted:

Cost per ton of coal	$1 30
Cost per ton of calcined ore	5 00
Labor	4 90

"The other elements of costs," says Mr. WATERHOUSE, "are not given."

But the Commissioner would ask attention to the difference thus shown to exist in favor of Pennsylvania, as compared with the low cost of product proved in respect to Missouri. The authority above referred to continues:

"The subjoined table is furnished by one of the largest iron works in Pittsburg, Penn.:

Per cent. of iron in ore	66
One-and-a-half ton of ore, at $11 per ton	$16 50
Eighty bushels of coke, at 7 cents per bushel	5 60
One-third ton of limestone, at $2 50 per ton	83
Labor	4 00
Interest and taxes on $200,000 invested for annual product of 20,000 tons of iron	80
$5,000 per year for repairs and incidentals	25
Total cost of one ton of pig iron	27 98

And again the same report adds:

"Of the cost at Youngstown, Ohio, the courtesy of the proprietors of the Mahoning Works enables us to speak with certainty. We quote from a letter of Messrs. BROWN, BONNEL & Co.: 'In our manufacture of pig metal we use about three-quarters of Lake Superior and one-quarter of native ore to the ton of pig. The lake ore costs, delivered at our furnaces, about $9, and the native ore $3 per ton. Blackband ore, yielding about fifty per cent. of iron, costs $5 per ton. The coal costs about $2 or $2 50 per ton. It takes two and a quarter or two and a half tons of coal to reduce one ton of metal. The limestone, used as a flux, we get delivered to us at $1 12½ per ton, and the whole cost of making one ton of pig metal is about $25.'"*

* It is interesting to quote, in connection with this letter of Messrs. BROWN, BONNELL & Co., the following resolutions, passed at a meeting of iron manufacturers, held at Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1869:

Whereas, The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his recent report to Congress, has stated that the average cost of making pig iron in this country, including liberal interest upon capital employed, is from $24 to $26 per ton:

Resolved, That we, as manufacturers, hereby declare that the foregoing statements, so far as they apply to the cost of making pig iron in this region, are utterly untrue, and from our knowledge of the business in other parts of the country, we believe them to be no more applicable to any of the important iron districts, or the average of them all, than to our own.

On motion, JOSEPH H. BROWN and THOMAS STRUTHERS were appointed a committee to visit Washington City on the reassembling of Congress.

As a further warrant for adopting the above statements, the Commissioner quotes the following extract from a letter from the author of the above-referred to report, under date of January, 1870:

I thank you for the quotations you have made from my article on the iron manufacture. The essay was prepared with extreme care, and its facts are, I think, trustworthy.

S. WATERHOUSE.

But it may naturally be asked, what have these statistics, proving the cost of making pig iron in various parts of the West, to do with determining the cost of the manufacture in another and different section of the country, viz: in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the point in respect to which information is especially asked for. The Commissioner will answer this question.

The best recognized authority on the subject of the manufacture of iron in the United States is ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq., Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, in 1867, a practical iron master of many years experience, and who is engaged in the manufacture of iron in the section of country referred to. In his official report, page 48, published by the State Department, Washington, 1868, Mr. HEWITT, after reviewing the cost of the manufacture of pig iron in Europe, says:

"In the United States, the cheapest region for the manufacture of pig iron, as yet extensively developed, is on the Lehigh River, in the State of Pennsylvania, where, taking coal and ore at their actual cost of mining, pig iron is produced at an average cost of $24 per ton."

Mr. HEWITT does not explicitly say that the above estimate covers interest and taxes; but it is reasonable to suppose that it does, inasmuch as interest on capital and taxes are as much elements of the cost of manufacture as digging the ore or mining the coal. But, supposing that these elements are excluded from his estimate, we fortunately are not without the means of determining how much their inclusion would add to the above estimate of average cost.

By referring to the above data by Mr. LEWIS and Professor WATERHOUSE, we shall see that the former states $1 per ton as sufficient to cover interest on capital in Tennessee, and $1 additional for repairs and incidentals. Mr. WATERHOUSE shows that at Carondelet $1 50 per ton is sufficient to cover interest, taxes and insurance; and that in the data furnished him from Pittsburg $1 05 per ton was all that was taken to represent interest, repairs, taxes and incidentals. Two dollars per ton, therefore, added to Mr. HEWITT's estimate, would make the average not in excess of that estimated by the Commissioner, viz.: $26 per ton.

It is not for the Commissioner to explain the discrepancy between the estimates of Mr. HEWITT in 1867–'68 of the cost of making iron in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, and the statement of the cost for the past year, as given in the petition of the iron manufacturers; or why it is that pig iron, in what is claimed to be the most advantageous locality in the country, costs more to produce than at Pittsburg, or other points further west, where labor and coal are of higher cost; or in other locations east of the Alleghanies, where the Commissioner has positive information that the average cost during the past year has not been in excess of $24 to $25 per ton. It is sufficient for him to have collected and presented what is publicly known upon the subject; and if he should be content to rest his case here, he claims that he has shown good and sufficient reasons for the opinion expressed in his report, that the cost of pig iron in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania is not in excess of $26 per ton.

It is also pertinent to ask, at this point, why the statements of Messrs. LEWIS, WATERHOUSE, HEWITT, BROWN, BONNELL & Co., and others, have been allowed to remain so long unchallenged; and why it is that this inquiry as to the cost of the making of pig iron only excites ill-temper and provokes abuse, (though the results reached are even far less unfavorable to the claims of the ironmasters for protection than in the former cases,) when made by the Commissioner in the discharge of one of the duties with which he is charged by law, viz., to suggest the subjects and occasions by which the pressure of taxation on the people may be remitted, consistently with the demands of the revenue. Why is it that the gentlemen above referred to are not assailed with accusations of British gold and foreign influence on account of the mistakes into which they have fallen (mistaken, that is, if the Commissioner is mistaken,) in this matter of the cost of producing pig iron?

The Commissioner would also suggest that, in the investigation which the memorialists ask for, it will not be well to deal too exclusively with totals. The statement that the average cost of unknown quantities, each, of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, pig iron, reaches $29 16, conveys the impression that there may be reasons for thus lumping together different qualities of iron, and for dealing with the cost of production without specifying the elements of that cost. For the full satisfaction of the large and increasing number of minds now inquiring into this matter, it will be desirable that information should be afforded as to the amounts paid respectively for coal, for royalties, for ore, for wages, for freight, for insurance, interest and miscellaneous expenses. But the Commissioner does not rest his case merely on the above facts. Information has been communicated to him by four separate and distinct parties—two speaking from positive and unmistakable data in their possession, as officers or stockholders in iron producing companies, and two speaking from evidence obtained less directly, but laying claim to no less of certainty. From one of the latter, a representative of a firm engaged in the manufacture of iron in Eastern Pennsylvania, the Commissioner receives the following extract of a letter, not written directly to the Commissioner, but communicated to him through a third party. It reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.

On the general subject of the manufacture of iron, I would remark that the footing of English iron in the American market is wholly dependent upon the short manufacture of pigs by American furnaces. The profit on pig making, in any place where a furnace ought to have been built, is at least 150 per cent. Pigs can be made from $22 to $23 per ton, and pay a profit equal to any reasonable business; all above that is extortion. Again, even this price is too large when competition is fairly opened, as the price of coal is enhanced most unfairly by excessive royalties, the price of coal in Eastern Pennsylvania being greater in the bed than it is, mined, in Staffordshire, England. It is certain to me, that no matter how sanguine the New-York traders may be, the English supply of iron to America is nearly ended.

The information referred to as furnished by private parties, was communicated in each case with the stipulation that, while the facts might be used, the source of information should not be made public. Having due regard to this pledge, which has been given in the case of similar information relative to other industries, especially as regards, salt, lumber, coal, copper, wool, &c., the Commissioner is not at liberty to be more explicit in respect to his authorities, unless the persons concerned should hereafter permit him to make their names public; inasmuch as to do otherwise would ungenerously transfer the existing controversy from the Commissioner to third parties, and thereby possibly disturb their business or social relations.

In closing this statement, the Commissioner congratulates himself that an important concession has been made in the statement of the petitioners, iron manufactures of Pennsylvania, viz.: That the cost of pig iron in the anthracite district of the State does not exceed $30 currency per ton; and also an admission that it cannot be so advantageously manufactured in their district as at many other points east of the Alleghanies and at the West, where the cost of labor and of coal is considerably greater. The statement also affords good and sufficient data for determining the maximum amount of duty required to protect this branch of American industry from foreign competition.

Thus the average price of standard Welsh pig iron in Great Britain, for the three years, 1865, 1866 and 1867, as officially reported by the Government, was £4 9s. 3d., equivalent to $21 72 American gold; or, reduced to currency, (assuming the premium on gold at its minimum, twenty per cent.,) $26 06. Adding $5 currency for freights, insurance and commissions, (a fair estimate,) the price in bond in New-York of English pig (Welsh standard) would be $31 06. A duty of $3 gold, or $3 60 currency, per ton would further augment this price to $34 66, or $5 above the highest cost price alleged by the memorializing iron master, allowing a profit of 17 per cent. upon the cost of manufacture. To this must be further added a margin to cover the profits, interest, and risk of the importer, and at least $1 50 per ton for every 100 miles transportation inland from the port of entry.

The Commissioner is able to state, on the authority of Mr. HEWITT, "that the average value" (of pig iron) at the furnaces on the Lehigh (for the past year) has been about $38 per ton for No. 1, and $36 per ton for No. 2; (foundry,) and $34 for No. 3, (forge.)

It thus becomes evident, on the showing of the petitioners themselves, that a duty of $3 per ton is more than sufficient to place the manufacturer of the highest cost pig iron in the United States on terms of perfect equality with their foreign competitors, and to afford a still larger measure of advantage and protection (leaving margin for profits ranging from 40 to 100 per cent.) to those manufacturers in New-York, Pittsburg, Ohio, Missouri, and Tennessee, who are able to produce pig iron at a considerably smaller cost than the price claimed for Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Commissioner is not conscious of any personal or unworthy motive in advocating a reduction of the tariff on pig iron to a minimum; but his investigations have fully satisfied him that there is no other one thing which contributes so powerfully to arrest the development of the country at the present time, to increase the cost of the transportation of agricultural and other productions, and to prevent the resuscitation of the shipping and shipbuilding interests, and the extension of domestic manufactures generally, as the present high price of pig iron—a price greater than that prevailing in any other nations, the compeers of the United States in civilization, wealth, population, and industry.

What the Commissioner desires to effect is, to diminish the expenses of living and of domestic production, by cheapening the cost of articles of necessary consumption and the materials of American manufactures. Those, on the other hand, who desire to keep up the cost of iron, evidently think the burdens upon the people and upon industry can be lightened by making raw materials and articles of necessary consumption dear. On this issue the Commissioner is content to go before the people and await their judgment.

I am, yours respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
United States Special Com'r of Revenue.

The Assassination of Two Nephews of General Pillow in Alabama.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Jan. 15.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle another one of those chilling horrors and deeds of blood resulting in the taking of life, and the bereaving of friends and home, which have been but too common in some portions of our State and upon our border for two or three years past. In this instance it was a double tragedy, enacted, it would appear, with atrocious premeditation and deliberate purpose. By the outrage two gentlemen of high standing, of extended and influential connection, of chivalrous and manly courage, have been deprived of life, and their souls, without a moment's premonition, sent to the presence of their God. The scene of the tragedy is near Leighton, between Courtland and Tuscumbia, in North Alabama, and the names of the parties thus suddenly deprived of life were GRANVILLE and WILLIAM PILLOW, of Maury County, and nephews of Major-General GIDEON J. PILLOW. They had many relatives in this section, and were well known both here and in counties adjoining. The particulars of the affair, so far as we have been able to learn them, are about these: Late in the evening of Sunday two men, masked and in disguise, rode up to the house of GRANVILLE PILLOW, at the locality indicated, and called him to the door. On reaching the door, one of the masqueraders of death drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking his victim in a vital part. The wounded man fell bleeding from the wound. WILLIAM PILLOW, a brother of GRANVILLE, rushed to the door on hearing the firing, to the rescue of his brother. No sooner had he made his appearance than the disguised fiends commenced firing at him also. He was soon prostrated by their fatal balls. They then took WILLIAM a short distance from the house, and in a species of sink left him dying, riddled with balls. Thinking that GRANVILLE, the elder brother, might not be quite dead, they then returned to the house, and, driving the inmates away, made sure of their bloody work by firing additional balls into the body of their victim. Assuring themselves that he was dead, they left the premises, and up to the date of our latest information no clue as to who the perpetrators were or as to their whereabouts had been discovered.

The two men were closely masked and otherwise disguised, and though it is asserted that their actions and their words indicated that they were negroes, no positive certainty exists that they were such. The supposition that the perpetrators may have been negroes is somewhat strengthened from the fact that some negroes, some years since, had quite a serious difficulty with one of the Messrs. PILLOW, since which time an old spite has existed, and threats against them have been freely indulged in. Be they black or white, the deed is one of the most melancholy that has attracted public attention for some time past. GRANVILLE PILLOW was 27 years of age, and leaves a saddened and bereaved young family to mourn his tragic and untimely death. WILLIAM, the murdered brother, was but 23 years of age, and unmarried.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 30, 1869: New York—G. F. Bassett, W. T. Mortimer, L. E. Chittenden, W. Lusk Webster, Misses Lusk, J. A. Bain, J. M. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Witherbee, Miss J. W. Roe, G. W. Partridge, jr., S. R. Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kerner and daughter, Mrs. F. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Van Meter, J. G. Marshall. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss S. E. Bond, G. T. Mc Lauthlin and wife, Dr. M. Rosenstein, D. P. Rogers, J. H. Adams, C. S. Sargent. Brooklyn—J. Tilney and wife, Miss M. M. Tilney. Ohio—G. W. McCook, G. W. McCook, Jr., Miss McCook, Miss Hettie McCook. Chicago—Mrs. H. G. Shumway and daughter, Ira Couch. Charlestown—J. M. Stone. San Francisco—W. L. Marple. Detroit—H. A. Wight. Cambridge—R. P. Shaw. Meadville—Signor and Mme. E. Cortasso. New-Grenada—Mr. de Gorgosa. Irvington, N. Y.—E. S. Blois. Buffalo—W. L. Malcolm. Cincinnati—J. Resor and son. Dresden—W. S. Campbell. Ancona—O. J. Rose (U. S. Consul.) United States—E. H. Blashfield.

The Pilgrims' Jubilee Year.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 14.

We have more than once, within a few months, alluded to the fact that 1870 was the centennial of the first celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the occurrence of that great event. We have also mentioned the proposal to make this year a jubilee year, in commemoration of the men who first demonstrated the possibility that a colony of Christian freemen could live and thrive on the coast of New-England, and who not only gave an impetus to colonization here, but form and character to the whole civil, religious and educational institutions of this new world; and set in motion influences which are still felt over our whole broad land, and in all the habitable world.

The *Congregationalist* of this week comes out with a distinct and definite plan for celebrating and improving the jubilee year. It is, in brief, to mark some of the special memorable days of the year with appropriate services in the churches of those who hold the faith and ecclesiastic order of the Pilgrims, and to have two general assemblies, one at Chicago, Ill., and the other at Plymouth.

The days specially designated—though others perhaps of equal significance might be named—are the [illegible] of May, which will be the two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the beginning of the residence of JOHN ROBINSON and his church in Leyden; the 21st of July, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the Pilgrims from Leyden; the 16–18th of September, very nearly the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary day of the final departure of the Pilgrims from England for America; and the 21st of December, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It is proposed that the first and third of these anniversary days be observed by the churches in hearing appropriate discourses from their respective pastors, and by freewill offerings for the promotion of the great objects for which the Pilgrims suffered and labored. On the second (the 21st of July) it is proposed to hold a National Convention at Chicago; and on the 21st of December, a general meeting at Plymouth.

This plan for substance, it is altogether likely will be adopted, after due consideration and consultation, and the details perfected, and the jubilee year made memorable among the descendants of the Pilgrims, in reviving the memory of their virtues and sacrifices, and in the collection of funds for the benefit of the cause for which they sacrificed themselves.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, of Livermore, Me., is dangerously ill. He is 83 years of age.

The Democratic Party in Georgia bewails that it has no leader.

A Chicago paper complains that two distinguished Senators not unfrequently make up in acrimony what they lack in enthusiasm.

The Indiana State Temperance Alliance will hold its third annual session in Indianapolis on Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A lady in Wilmington, N. C., complained to her physician, the other day, that she was troubled with flirtation of the heart.

An attempt was made last week to burn the Probate Office in St. Paul, Minn., with all its valuable records, most of which, of course, could not have been replaced.

The trestling for the last span of the great bridge across the Ohio, at Louisville, is in place, and the work will be completed in a few days. It is a mile long, and was begun early in 1867.

Columbus, Ohio, is horrified by a report that a dog was seen running through the streets on Friday with a human head in its mouth, apparently torn from the body.

Texas, the San Antonio *Herald* says, has never bowed her neck, and never will, either to golden-decked tapestry, or brass-buttoned dignity.

General REYNOLDS reports that the Texas Senate will consist of eighteen Republicans and twelve Democrats; the House of Representatives of fifty-one Republicans and thirty-nine Democrats. So says the Houston *Times*.

A Professor in an Illinois college, who was recently discharged for alleged inebriety, has instituted suit against the trustees for $800, amount of salary claimed to be due, and damages sustained by reason of his dismissal.

Governor HOFFMAN, on Friday, restored to citizenship DANIEL WHITMARSH, who was pardoned from State Prison by Governor DE WITT CLINTON in 1826, two years before the Governor who restores him was born.

Ex-Governor JOHN S. BARRY, of Michigan, died at his home in Constantine, in that State, on Friday aged 68 years. He was a native of Vermont. He held the office of Governor of Michigan in 1842, and again in 1850 and 1851.

The Kentucky House of Representatives passed on Friday, the bill chartering "The Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 6, of the American Protestant Association," at Covington, without amendment. JESSE D. BRIGHT fortunately had not enough sympathizers to prevent it.

The report that CÆSAR CANTA, the historian, had been charged by the Pope to write the history of the Council, and that he would attend its sessions in the character of its historiographer, proves to have been unfounded. No proposition of the kind has been made to M. CANTA.

It is reported that a line of Russian steamers, to run from the Black Sea to Bombay by the way of the Suez Canal, is soon to be established. Contracts have already been made with the Company, by a Moscow house, to transport for it 4,000 bales of cotton per week.

The United States Branch Mint property at Dahlonega, Ga., consisting of ten acres of land, a large two-story brick building, 135 feet by twenty-five, and an ell sixty by thirty-five feet, which cost originally about $200,000, has been sold at auction in Atlanta for $1,325.

Some citizens of St. Paul, Minn., offered Governor AUSTIN, on New-Year's Day, the use of a furnished dwelling house, rent free, during the year, but he declined the proffered gift, saying he thought that if an officer of the State could not maintain himself upon his salary and his private means he should resign.

Judge UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, ordered SAMUEL BAKER to be discharged from custody on Friday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. BAKER, in 1867, was tried, convicted of murder and sentenced to death by a Court, the presiding Justice of which was disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment.

A Georgia paper speaks of a man who one day, recently, said to his 15-years' old son, as he stepped out of a liquor saloon, that he was ashamed to see him emerging from such a place with the fumes of whisky upon his lips, and after giving the boy some wholesome advice ordered him to go home, and turning on his heel entered the saloon and took a drink himself.

The Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the blacks exhibited the rarest example of gentleness and fidelity amidst the convulsions of a revolution—and a revolution involving their own freedom—to be found in history. But it looks upon the fact as an enduring proof of the civilization to which they were elevated under the institution of slavery in the South.

They tell this story at the expense of a Virginia lawyer: Once upon a time when he had gained a case, his opponent told him that he would appeal it, and he replied: "Very well; I will meet you at Malichi." But a brother lawyer whispered to him "Philippi, Philippi," and again he said: "Very well;" adding, "Malichi or Philippi, they were both good men."

The Petersburg *Index* says: "Virginia has accepted the enfranchisement of the colored man. She intends to abide by that, and see that her colored citizens have equal civil and political rights. And further, Virginia will never be a party to any measure which puts it in the power of any other State to degrade one whom she has honored with the dignity of enfranchised citizenship. She will stand by the Amendment."

General SUTTON, who represents the Committee of citizens of Peabody, Mass., in Portland, Me., was the first to send aid to the sufferers in the latter city after the great fire of 1866. On the morning of the 5th of July, 1866, a man told him in Boston what had happened in Portland, and the General asked him when the next train would start, and being told, he managed to have the train delayed while he loaded a car with provisions in aid of the sufferers.

A Valuable Car Load of Horses.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 15.

Yesterday morning there arrived in this city, over the Kentucky Central Railroad, a single car containing horses valued at $11,700. The horses were purchased at the sale of Dr. L. HERR, of Lexington, Ky., and were being brought North by their owners. On the way up the freight train ran off the track, and every car was more or less smashed up, with the exception of the car in which was the valuable cargo of horse-flesh. This lot embraced a fine, large mare, three years old, *Mambrino Queen*, by Dr. HERR's *Mambrino Patchen*, full brother to *Lady Thorne*, price $5,000; a two-year old brown stallion, *Mambrino Thorne*, same stock, price $1,500. These were purchased by OWEN TULER, of Terre Haute, Ind. There was also in the lot a bay gelding, 7 years old, price $350, and a bay mare, 3 years old, price $800, purchased by Mr. W. H. WILSON, formerly of Cynthiana, Ky., and a fine *Abdallah* bay mare, *Fanny Miller*, purchased by T. P. MURRAY, of Terre Haute, of JAS. MARTIN, of Cynthiana, for $600.

Working of the Foreign Mail Arrangement.

Since the reduction of the postage on foreign letters, there has been a marked increase in the sale of stamps at the New-York Post Office, although the system has been in operation but two weeks. This is especially the case with stamps for letters for Great Britain. One or two unusually heavy mails have been sent lately, which is a positive proof of the increase of letters sent abroad. With regard to the only new line of steamers employed, the Williams and Guion, the trip of the first boat has been satisfactory. Although the slowest on the line, the Manhattan took out the mail in ten days and a half, which is not behind the average time at this season of the year.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Vast Extent of the Transactions in this City—The Method of Doing Business—Money Value of the Central Park.

The first real estate transaction on the Island of Manhattan, which has been recorded, was made many years ago, when the worthy representative of the Dutch States-General—the good PETER MINUIT—purchased the entire island from the Indians for the moderate sum of sixty guilders, or about $24. Since that time there has been a "steady advance in prices and a marked increase in the number of transactions." The sturdy Knickerbockers purchased farms and sheep pastures, within the present City limits, with a sublime unconsciousness of the great wealth which they were entailing upon their grandchildren. They gazed phlegmatically at their barren acres through the smoke of their long pipes, and perchance grumbled that the rugged island was so ill-fitted for the culture of corn and cabbages. The little colony huddled about the Bowling-green, while LISPENARD's meadows, RHINELANDER's pastures and STUYVESANT's Bowerie farm stretched away to the north, far out of town, although they were all below the southern limit of the Central Park, and where the City Prison now stands was the middle of a frog pond, where the broad-breeched Dutch schoolboys disported themselves in Winter, and lugubrious reptiles rehearsed their nightly chorus in Summer. Those were quiet times, and farms and gardens were sold for a few guilders, without reference to an anticipated rise in the market. But in the course of time these acres were cut up into avenues and streets and divided into city lots, and the descendants of the simple burghers of Nieuw Nederlands have become the wealthy aristocrats of our modern Metropolis.

The time has now passed beyond the memory of any living inhabitant when we first became a great commercial people, and houses and lands were made articles of merchandise and traffic, but within the last quarter of a century there have been great changes in the value of real estate and the extent of transactions in that commodity. No longer do the buyer and the seller come together to strike a bargain, but the whole business is conducted through brokers, who keep "posted" with regard to the demand and supply, and serve to bring the two together. The business is a very complicated one, and millions on millions of dollars pass through the hands of brokers every year.

An enterprising real estate broker is acquainted with all the landed property on the island, and when asked the value of a lot in a particular locality will be able to name it without hesitation. Many of them keep books with all the blocks on the different streets and avenues mapped out, and each lot divided off, and, so far as known, marked with the owner's name and the last selling price. Men who wish to sell go to the broker with a description of their property and the price expected, and would-be buyers go to the brokers in search of a favorable bargain, and finally brokers circulate among themselves and are able to adjust the wants of their various patrons. The motives of the purchasers are various, of course. Some wish to buy a house for their own home, others have money and believe real estate to be the safest property in which to invest, and others yet are bent on speculation. Whenever a broker effects a sale, he receives one per cent. of the purchase money, however large the sum, but for a large share of his labor he receives no direct return, not one sale in ten, perhaps, of which he talks, ever being completed. An almost invariable incident of every transfer is a search of the title. The records of the Register's office are examined, and a complete schedule made of the different conveyances which have been made of the property in question for a period of twenty years or more, and a note made of all incumbrances and their subsequent extinction. For preparing this a lawyer is paid from one-half to one per cent. of the purchase money, and as the last "abstract" made is generally obtainable and can be verified and completed in a few hours by a clerk, the searching of titles is a very profitable branch of legal business.

Some idea of the amount of business transacted in real estate in this City may be derived from the fact that over 300 brokers are engaged in it at the present time. But the selling of property by no means constitutes the entire business of the broker. He negotiates loans secured on bond and mortgage, sells mortgages, and rents and leases houses and business establishments. The entire value of landed property which changes hands in a single day in the City of New-York generally exceeds $1,000,000. Many of the brokers act as auctioneers as well as the negotiators of private sales; and time was when the Exchange Room in the basement of the Trinity Building was regarded as the barometer of the real estate market. But the practice of the venerable PETER FUNK, of having by-bidders who run up the property to an extravagant figure, was introduced, and was carried to such an extent that buyers lost all confidence in these public sales. In many cases, in the excitement of this competitive bidding, property was struck off at much higher prices than it demanded in the hands of brokers. Now, hardly any sales are made at the Exchange Rooms, except by order of the Courts or under direction of the Sheriff.

The advance in value of real estate in this City within a few years has been something remarkable. The same property has been sold at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent. within one year of its purchase. The effect of laying out the Central Park has been to enhance the value of property up town to an extent which greatly exceeds the cost of that important public work. Twenty years ago, when the Park was first planned, lots could be purchased on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fifth streets, for $500 each, and now they demand $18,000 to $20,000. Above Seventy-fifth-street, lots which then brought $200 are now sold for $10,000 to $15,000. Eighth-avenue property along the Park could scarcely find purchasers at any price twenty years ago. A farm covering about fifty-five lots was sold for $11,500, and the purchaser still holds the property. Its market value today is not less than $300,000, or more than $5,000 per lot. Not only has the effect been felt in the upper part of the City, but the desirability of New-York as a place of residence has been so increased that a general advance in the value of landed property can be distinctly traced to the establishment of this great pleasure ground of the people and ornament of the City.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The Street Commissioner was directed to cause the immediate removal from Tompkins-square of all the sheds used by the Concrete Pavement Company.

Resolutions were adopted to publish 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual for 1870, to procure badges and staffs of office for the Police Justices, to donate $5,000 to the Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, and to have the gas lamps in Tompkins-square raised and reset.

Mr. JOHN KERRIGAN was appointed to supervise all matter prepared for publication in the Corporation papers, he to receive for such services the same salary as the sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen now receives. An additional assistant clerk to the Board, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, was also appointed.

The Comptroller was directed to purchase the premises No. 11 Oak-street for Police purposes, at a cost not exceeding $15,000.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President REILLY in the chair.

A resolution was adopted amending section 32 of chapter 24 of the ordinances of 1866, imposing a penalty of $5 per day, after 1st March, 1870, on all persons using awnings covering half or less of the sidewalk, without a gutter attached to conduct the water to the sewer.

The Board having no other business before them, adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

Castle Garden Labor Statistics.

Employment was furnished for 304 male immigrants and 339 female immigrants by means of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the two weeks ending on Saturday. There were 457 applications for situations made by males, and 377 by females, a total excess of nearly 100 over the number of orders received from employers. The average rate of monthly wages for both males and females was $9. A large majority of those provided with work were able to read and write. The following is a classification of the kind of labor for which they were employed: mechanical, 87 males; agricultural, 217 males, skilled, 8 females; unskilled, 331 females.

The Will of the Late J. C. Calhoun.

The will of the late J. C. CALHOUN, son of Commodore CALHOUN, involving property to the amount of $60,000, has been refused probate by Surrogate HULSE, at Newburg. The matter has been a subject of considerable interest, not only in a legal point of view, but on account of the social standing of the contesting heirs, and the very peculiar features presented in evidence. The decision recites the principal points of the testimony: CALHOUN, the deceased, died at the house of Dr. JONES, his medical attendant, who claims that the will was made during that sickness at that house. It bequeathes the entire estate to Dr. JONES and disinherits the natural heirs. The witnesses to the will were two friends of Dr. JONES. Friends and acquaintances who called to see deceased during his last illness at the doctor's residence were either denied admission or admitted with reluctance. A previous will, made in favor of a Mrs. WEED, was set aside by the last-named will.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Full Description of the Proposed Building from Notes Furnished by the Architect.

The new Post Office, now in process of erection at the lower end of the City Hall Park promises to be an ornament to the City, and a triumph for the architect, from whom we have obtained the following details with regard to it.

The style of the building is Renaissance, of the French school. It will be carried up three stories in the walls, a fourth story being formed in the roof. Bold, projecting pavilions, with high, massive roofs, occupy the centre of each façade, while the oblique angles at the corners will be thoroughly masked by hexagonal pavilions, the roofs of which will be boldly treated and detached, so as to mask the awkwardness of the angles. The material is to be granite, from the Dix Island Quarry, near Rockland, Me. The exterior will be treated in the Doric style, each story embracing an order which will be increased in richness from the ground to the cornice. The first story composing the lower order will be an arcade built rusticated and rising from a high plain pedestal. Above the first story the orders are confined to the pavilions being omitted on the connecting curtains. The second order is enriched with a dentil course, and the upper or main cornice with mutules, dentils and metopes. All of the windows are circular headed ornamented with keystones, pilasters and moulded archivolts. The central pavilions in Broadway and Park-row will be relieved by two-storied colonnades of eight detached columns. The upper order is surmounted by a richly-sculptured pediment, rising from which is a high pyramidal roof finished with a balustrade. This roof is relieved on each face by a luthern with double arched windows, columns and scroll buttresses. Over the windows is an illuminated clock, which is capped by an arched cornice carrying the American arms. The roofs of the curtains and the corner pavilions are broken by dormers of good proportions and fine design.

On the southwest front, the building between the corner pavilions is thrown forward twenty one feet, forming a central mass eighty-seven feet six inches wide, containing five bays, or intercolumniation. The three middle bays of the colonnade are again advanced to form a bold two storied portico of sixteen detached columns, the third order being thrown back in a screen of eight columns detached against the front. The portico is broken in the four central columns and the cornice pedimented, surmounted by a grouping of allegorical figures, flanked by the national arms carried on pedestals.

The attic story is ornamented with twelve caryatides carrying the cornice, and a sculptured pediment from which springs a dome 75 feet in diameter, and reaching to 165 feet above the sidewalk. This dome starts square in plan, but is brought into an octagonal deck, which is crowned by a highly ornamental balustrade. Grand Lucernes similar to those on the Broadway and Park-row central pavilions, and four lunettes, serve to relieve the roof. The façade fronting on the Park is devoted to the United States Courts. The central pavilion of this front is somewhat similar to that of the southwest front. Corinthian pilasters are substituted for caryatides. The pediment is plain, but in other respects the treatment is similar, the dome arising from a square to an octagon in plan, and is of the same dimensions.

The building will be amply ventilated by four large ventilating shafts for the large areas, which serve to strengthen the angles of the inner walls. Around them are grouped the closets on each floor. The ventilation of the court rooms and offices on the upper floors is provided for separately. There will be four hoistways in the building, communicating from the basement and sub-basement upwards.

The plan conforms to the shape of the ground, the apex being truncated to show a frontage of 144 feet. On Broadway and Park-row there will be a frontage of 262½ feet, and towards the Park a frontage of 279 feet. On this front a street 24 feet wide has been reserved by the Government for the reception and delivery of the mails and to give access to the Court rooms. It will also serve to secure access and light to the building, should other portions of the Park be at any time disposed of. Part of the second and third stories will be used for the United States Courts and offices. All the rest of the building will be occupied by the Post Office Department.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Discussion at the New-York Preachers' Meeting Yesterday on Resolutions of Inquiry.

A lively discussion was held yesterday in the Preachers' Meeting, at No. 805 Broadway, on the financial condition of the M. E. Book Concern and the report of the Investigating Committee. Resolutions of inquiry were introduced by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and Rev. Mr. BULKLEY, who, together with Drs. CURRY, HARRIS and HOLDICH, and Rev. Mr. WOODWORTH and others participated in the debate. Drs. CURRY and HARRIS made explanations in regard to the indorsement of bills for Southern Methodist publishing houses by the New-York Book Agents. It appeared that previous to the war the Southern Methodists transferred their purchases from New-Orleans to New-York, and being strangers in this market, they asked and obtained the indorsement of the Book Agents here to bills which, owing to the outbreak of the war, they had not been able to liquidate. But since the close of hostilities they had paid a large amount of this indebtedness, and even during the past week $6,000 had been forwarded to this City. And very recently the subject was discussed in the North Carolina Conference, and the preachers present promptly raised $600 to meet in part this indebtedness. If the Preachers' Meeting would, therefore, postpone its inquiry for one month, the speakers believed there would be nothing of this matter left for it to investigate.

Dr. CURRY was severe upon the Methodist preachers and laymen who industriously circulate reports damaging to the credit of the Book Concern, and of the whole Church, and he deemed such conduct little less than a crime. An incidental reference having been made by some brother to Rev. HORACE COOKE, Dr. CURRY remarked that he believed him (COOKE) to be a pure man, but he did not care how good a man or woman might be, he (Dr. CURRY) could by inquiries and inuendoes blast the character of the purest, and whether intended so or not, he believed that this result was being effected by the false reports circulated against the management of the Concern. He knew that the Investigating Committee had gone further than they were authorized to go, and had published more than they found.

Messrs. TAYLOR and BULKLEY defended their own action in introducing the resolutions, and expressed themselves satisfied with the explanations which had been made. But the latter believed that as the Book Concern is a cash house, buying and selling for cash in the cheapest markets, and at the lowest prices, its credit could not be materially affected by any false reports that might be circulated or by the opposition of the entire Press of the country. But as the Book Committee is to meet in a couple of weeks, he hoped it would drive the plowshare deep enough, and if it turned up bones and skulls, he wanted to see them, and if diamonds, to pocket them. Laughter and applause greeted these remarks and the resolutions were laid on the table and ordered not to be entered on the minutes. The meeting then adjourned.

The Hester-Street Distillery Frauds.

Some additional facts in regard to the alleged Hester-street distillery frauds were gleaned, yesterday, from an affidavit made by MORITZ SCHLESINGER, of No. 95 Clinton-street. Deponent asserts that he was in the employ of the owners of the place, embracing HOFFMAN, RAYMOND and two others, during October, November and December, 1868; that he was engaged to gauge spirits; that he saw and himself assisted in the illicit distilling of spirits at night time, and in pumping them from the cistern room into a cistern located in the cellar of a compounding house adjoining the distillery by means of a leather pipe. He further says that the liquor so removed was afterwards placed in barrels and taken from the compounding house, after being stamped by a gauger named PERCY, belonging to the Fifth District. He also deposes that HOFFMAN offered him a bribe of $50 not to say anything about the frauds.

Serious Riot in Yonkers—Arrest of the Ringleaders.

Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Officer WOODRUFF, of the Metropolitan Police Station at Yonkers, was patrolling his post in Pond-street, when he came upon a party of drunken men, who were quarreling among themselves to such an extent as to disturb the peace. The officer ordered them to disperse, but instead of doing so they united against him, and, having him completely in their power, began beating him without mercy. Word of the disturbance was immediately sent to the Station House, when Officers BOYD and OSBORN were sent to the rescue. Meantime the mob had increased in numbers and ferocity, and these officers instead of being able to rescue their comrade were themselves overpowered and badly beaten. The alarm being again sent to the Station House Sergeant MANGIN, with Roundsmen AUSTIN and WESTON, with the whole available force hurried to the scene, and by a free use of their clubs soon succeeded in dispersing the rioters and in restoring order. They arrested the following persons who appeared to be ringleaders of the mob: Dennis Fitzgerald, Garret Flynn, Devlin Troy, Michael McGrath, Nicholas Monell, Edward Connors, John Connors, John Flynn, James Dailey, Richard Fitzgerald and

Patrick Connors. All of these parties were locked up at the Station House to await an arraignment before a Magistrate. The disturbance naturally created an intense excitement in the village, and for a time it was feared that a formidable riot would take place.

A WOMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.

The Utt-Barrett Homicide—Testimony for the Prosecution.

The trial of ELLEN REBECCA UTT, indicted for murder in having killed THOMAS H. BARRETT, on the 12th of September, 1869, was begun yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD and a jury. The case was opened by Colonel FELLOWS, the Assistant District-Attorney:

Mrs. Mary Ann Dunn, sister of deceased, testified that, in company with William Barrett, brother of deceased, and one John Barrett, she went to the funeral of Mr. Barrett, Sr., on the 12th of September; that all the parties indulged in drink, and, after the funeral, returned to No. 170 West Broadway, where they partook of a lunch prepared for them by the prisoner; Mrs. Utt, it appears, who lived here, was the reputed wife of William Barrett, by whom she had one child (a baby in arms which the mother had with her in Court;) while at No. 170 West Broadway, Mrs. Dunn proposed that the whole party should go to her house, and on her making this proposition, the deceased said, "You can all go to ——;" Mrs. Dunn, his sister, then struck him with her parasol, which action on her part led to a quarrel between the deceased and the reputed husband of the witness; that the prisoner went to an adjoining room and took from a trunk therein a bowie knife with which she stabbed the deceased, and he died from the wound on the day following.

William Barrett testified that he and the prisoner lived together at No. 170 West Broadway as man and wife; that he had lived with her for two years; that he had a difficulty, as narrated by Mrs. Dunn, and that he first knew of the deceased being stabbed by hearing him cry, "Murder! I am stabbed." He corroborated the story as to the prisoner's getting the knife from the trunk, as testified to by Mrs. Dunn, but he did not see the stabbing.

John Barrett swore to having seen the knife in the prisoner's hand after the deceased cried out "I am stabbed," and that she was then apparently pulling it out of the deceased's abdomen.

Officer Bartholomew Farrell testified to having arrested the prisoner on the sidewalk in front of the house in West Broadway; the deceased then had hold of her, and declared to the officer that she had stabbed him.

Dr. Charles Lake, house surgeon of the New-York City Hospital, testified that deceased died from peritonitis superinduced by a stab wound.

Mr. SPENCER opened for the defence very briefly. He intended to prove a far different state of things from that sworn to by the prosecution; and to prove that the knife in question was wrenched from the hand of his client while she was cutting kindling wood. He would prove, also, that she was entirely innocent of inflicting the stab wound. The jury, he thought, might lay their heads upon their pillows that night, and feel assured that there was no prospect for discussing the question of hanging another woman. He recollected of but one having been hanged, (Mrs. SURRATT,) and time had proved that she was murdered.

The testimony for the defence will be given this morning.

Chess.

The President of the Brooklyn Chess Club visited, on Saturday last, the Europa Chess Rooms, and as much curiosity was manifested to witness a game at chess played blindfold by him against a really strong player. Major WERNICH, the champion of the Williamsburg Chess Club consented to break a lance with him, the former having the board and men before him. The game, which is given below, was highly interesting and remarkably well played by both.

The blindfold player gradually obtained an attack on the adverse king's stronghold, which he maintained to the end. His combinations were of a high order of chess excellence, and it is doubtful whether he would have done better, or even as well, with the use of his eyes and a material board and men before him. The following is the game:

(Irregular opening.)

GILBERY, (blindfold.) White.	WERNICH. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. B to Q B 4.	B to K 2.
4. Kt to Q B 3.	Kt to K B 3.
5. P to Q 3.	P to K R 3.
6. P to K R 3.	P to Q 3.
7. Castles.	Castles.
8. K Kt to K R 2.	B to K 3.
9. B to Q Kt 3.	P to Q 4.
10. P to K B 4.	P takes B P.
11. Q B takes P.	P takes K P.
12. P takes P.	B to B4 ch.
13. K to R.	Q to K 2.
14. Q to K 2.	Kt to Q 5 (a.)
15. Q to Q 3.	Q R to Q.
16. B takes B.	Kt takes B.
17. Q to K B 3.	Kt to Q 5.
18. Q to K Kt 3.	Kt to R 4.
19. Q to Kt 4.	Kt takes B.
20. Q takes Kt.	B to Q 3.
21. Kt to Q 5.	Q to K 3.
22. Q to Kt 4.	B takes Kt.
23. K takes B.	P to Q B 3.
24. Kt to K 3.	K R to K.
25. Kt to K B 5.	Kt takes Kt.
26. P takes Kt.	Q to K4 ch.
27. K to R.	Q takes Q Kt P (b.)
28. P to B 6.	P to K Kt 3.
29. Q to K R 4.	K to R 2.
30. Q R to Kt.	Q takes B P.
31. R takes Kt P.	Q takes R P.
32. K to R 2.	R to K 4.
33. R to Q R sq (c.)	Q to Q 4.
34. K R takes Q R P.	R to K B.
35. R to Q 7.	R to K 5.
36. Q to Kt 3.	Q to K 3.
37. R to K 7.	Q to Q 4.
38. K R to Q 7.	Q to B 5.
39. Q to Q 6.	R takes R.
40. P takes R.	and Black resigned.

NOTES.

(*a*) White foresaw, without doubt, the attack of the knight, and the moves which were to follow.

(*b*) The gain of this pawn was the commencement of black's difficulties, and white availed himself admirably of the opportunity thus afforded him of prosecuting a vigorous attack.

(*c*) Very well conceived. Black cannot take rook without speedily coming to grief, viz.:

34. R takes P ch.	33. Q takes R.
35. R to Kt 7 ch.	34. K to Kt.
36. Q takes R P, &c.	35. K to B.

Horrors on Shipboard—Terrible Mortality Among Emigrants.

Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS has just received the report of the Water Side Sanitary Inspector, Dr. JUDSON, in regard to the ship *John Bertram*. This vessel, which is of 778 tons burden, arrived at quarantine on the 10th inst., after a voyage of 103 days from Hamburg, more than half of which had been spent in battling the contrary winds of the North Sea. The ship started with 448 German emigrants, who stepped on board at Hamburg in ruddy health, with all the stolid strength of Fatherland unimpaired. When the ship came to anchor in the Lower Bay at the close of this protracted and stormy voyage, nineteen of these sturdy emigrants had been committed to deep-sea graves, fifty others had been prostrated by almost mortal sickness, and nearly all of them were but the ghosts of the stalwart men, women and children who shipped at Hamburg.

Upon examination the ship was found to be in the terribly filthy condition naturally resulting from the crowding of so many human beings in so small a space for so long a time. Although the vessel had a liberal supply of medical stores, she carried no surgeon, and her medicines were of little avail when ignorantly administered. The sickness and mortality were materially increased by the neglect during the voyage of the simplest sanitary rules. There is no pretence that there was on the part of the officers any intentional neglect or ill-treatment of the steerage passengers, but the most deplorable results certainly followed the over-crowding, which was not their fault, and the protracted voyage, which, of course, was a circumstance beyond their control. The sick of the vessel were removed to hospital and on Friday last she was permitted to come to her dock in the East River. She was officially visited by Dr. JUDSON, who caused her to be thoroughly cleansed and had removed from her two cartloads of the refuse of the voyage, which was foul beyond description. Previously to this those of the emigrants who were styled well because they were not stretched upon their backs were landed at Castle Garden. They were able to crawl upon the land they had thought to reach in perfect health, but they seemed only spectres from a shadow ship.

Opposition to the Excise Law in Brooklyn.

A meeting was held by a number of Germans at Dramatic Hall, in Livingston-street, near the Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Dr. PONCE M. NICHTERN presiding, in favor of the repeal of the Excise law. Resolutions were passed, strongly disapproving the law, recommending its total repeal and suggesting that the entire control of the sale of spirituous liquors should be placed in the hands of the City authorities. It was also resolved that a committee of three be appointed to go to Albany and see the members of the Legislature with regard to the matter. The attendance being small, the meeting adjourned to Friday next, when the committee will be appointed.

Important Lawsuit at Fishkill.

A very important lawsuit is now in progress, involving the title to a large amount of land and buildings thereon, bounded on the south by a line running east and west, near Wolcott's Bridge, from the creek to the foot of the mountains, and on the north by what is termed the "Lower Bridge," or "Pancake," including nearly two hundred acres of valuable property. On the ground in question are about two hundred buildings, the new and costly Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian and Episcopal cemeteries. All this tract was once owned by the CHURCHILL family. HENRY CHURCHILL deeded it to his children's children, the late HENRY CHURCHILL, one of the sons, being an executor. Instead of complying with the terms of the will, the executors disposed of the property in various lots, to many different purchasers. But five of the heirs are now surviving, and through the agency of CALDWELL D. CHURCHILL, they have commenced an action against CHARLES M. WOLCOTT, who is the largest holder of the disputed property, to obtain their disputed rights in the premises. This will be a test to the titles of the other and lesser tenants. The estate originally was very large, and about sixty acres in another part of the town are also claimed to be held in irregular titles.

Another Street Outrage.

Saturday night JOHN MULLEN, of No. 459 Fourth-avenue, was in the liquor store No. 445 Fourth-avenue, drinking with JAMES HAYDEN and some others, and some words passed between them of an angry character. MULLEN presently left to go home, and when he had reached the corner of Thirty-first-street and Fourth-avenue he was overtaken by HAYDEN who knocked him down, kicked him and robbed him of his watch and a small amount of money. HAYDEN was subsequently arrested, and was committed in default of $1,000 by Justice COULTER, for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of highway robbery.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.

Non-enumerated.

No.
10—Tysen vs. Moore.

Enumerated.

Nos.
89—Phillips vs. Pike.
90—Housman vs. Van Prang.
91—Redmond vs. Liverpool and N. Y. S. S. Co.
92—Tracy vs. Altmayer.
94—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Co.
98—Spatz vs. Lyons.
351—Murray vs. Receiver of Harmony Ins. Co.
99—Gulterman vs. Waterhouse.
100—Bailey vs. Martin.
101—Harden vs. Boyce.
104—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.
105—Fraser vs. Freeman.
106—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
107—Bartlett vs. Chase.
108—Purrington vs. Hadfield.
109—Gilman vs. Gilman, Ex'r, &c.
110—Same vs. Same.
111—Baker vs. Byrne.
112—Ballen vs. Byrne.
113—Continental Nat. B'k vs. Nat. B'k of the Commonwealth.
114—Giro vs. Halstead.
116—Parker, Jr., vs. Brett.
117—Bernstein vs. Demmler.
354—Platt vs. Lippmann.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
9—Baldwin vs. Crawford.
10—Foos vs. Crawford.
32—Hardy vs. Strong.
34—McGinn vs. Flood.
35—Same vs. Same.
43—Irwin vs. Nolan.
44—Goodwin vs. Nolan.
48—Ely vs. Lippencott.
57—Moynihan vs. Quinlan.
58—Hoy vs. Staples.
66—Tracy vs. Northrup.
80—U. S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. Williams.
87—Parker vs. Parker.
95—Lippe vs. Rothhan.
101—Wilmerding vs. Cohen.
102—Montant vs. Cohen.
103—Schneider vs. Cohen.

The call commences at No. 123, Sommers vs. Adams.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Judge Jones—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
803—Stevens vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
1227—Prial vs. Central Park R. R. Co.
133—Escotice vs. Kelly.
132—Bedoin vs. Kelly.
549—Bank of North America vs. Dart.
1295—Flatau vs. Hoett.
1247—Martin vs. Blyarts.
163—McColl vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
165—Sturges vs. New-Jersey Steamship Co.
33—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
212—Same vs. Soulter.
1085—Neff vs. Freedman.
1195—Langdon vs. Rind.
1221—Schall vs. Thomas.
1551—Kohn vs. O'Brien.

Part II.—Held by Judge Friedman.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3520— — vs. —
1558—Tarbett vs. Griffith.
860—Gellen vs. Theiss.
1494—Ahrensdorf vs. O'Brien.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
572—Steed vs. Marnotte.
1694—Young vs. Sneeden.
990—Carpenter vs. Strong.
1752—Scott vs. Fisher.
1754—Mess vs. Greason.
1668—Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein.
1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.
1106—Moore vs. Bownell.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.
1744—Winslow vs. Oliver.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4808—Neville vs. McElvey.
4756—King vs. Campbell.
30—Kerkman vs. Schriver.
— —Burkhart vs. Tucker.
4226—Brittain vs. Collins.
4327—Kochler vs. Amer. Fertilizer Co.
4375—Allen vs. Cooper.
4680—Delana vs. Tarrige.
4719—Horner vs. Vrooman.
4738—Turner vs. Burke.
4770—Ellis vs. Bacon.
4793—Schofer vs. Lowery.
6—Beebe vs. Niagara Insurance Co.
10—Beebe vs. Republic Insurance Co.
4—Beebe vs. Hanover Insurance Co.
12—Beebe vs. Germania Insurance Co.
32—Wilson vs. Levy.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
82—Horgan vs. Odell.
4569—Otart vs. Fargo.
4689—Friedman vs. Krafft.
4737—Lynch vs. Nash.
4758—Lehmaier vs. Igclaner.
4773—Keller vs. Fenzel.
4819—Cranctee vs. Gardener.
4717—Ripley vs. Hoffman.
4688—Same vs. Same.
4685—Same vs. Same.
4687—Same vs. Same.
4690—Same vs. Same.
76—Markhead vs. Jarvis.
88—Boomer vs. Colhoun.
89—Burke vs. Robinson.
90—Crane vs. Harris.
91—Whitlock vs. Gray.
92—Burns vs. P. M. S. S. C. J.
93—Boyd vs. Cornell.
94—Fleschman vs. De Jonge.
95—Kenzel vs. Broomhurst.
96—Ferguson vs. Anderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Ellen Rebecca Utt; murder
2—The People vs. Lydia Ann Griffin; murder.
3—The People vs. Thomas Connolly; robbery.
4—The People vs. Israel Fischer; subornation of perjury.
5—The People vs. William Krowl; burglary.
6—The People vs. Moses Sickles; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Cullen; petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Reicherter *vs.* Scheirloh; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Selina B. Hall *vs.* Elisha Alvord; motion for attachment denied. No costs.

Elliot C. Cowdin *vs.* Charles K. Smith; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

A. J. Lang *vs.* Allen S. Heath; new receiver appointed.

Julia Schmidt *vs.* Theodore Schmidt; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of the Miller estate; application refused.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Ann Hodnett *vs.* McPherson; Smith; motion for a new trial denied with costs.

B. Waterburry *vs.* Clifton Bolton; motion granted.

Price J. Patton *vs.* Joseph A. Miller; motion granted.

Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* James Carpenter; extra allowance of $25 granted.

Claus Buckhaffer *vs.* George W. White et al; motion denied.

Robert L. S. Hall *vs.* A. T. Britton; motion dismissed.

The Chapman Slate Company *vs.* John Galt; motion denied with $10 costs.

Second National Bank of Chicago *vs.* Minott M. Silliman; motion granted.

Samuel Berg *vs.* Isidor Blascom; motion granted and referee appointed.

Louisa M. Hammond *vs.* James Cochrane; further papers required. See Special Term Clerk.

By Judge McCunn.

Albert B. Corey *vs.* Walter P. Long; motion granted and receiver appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Judge Daly.

Bamclaugh *vs.* Poolman; motion granted.

Borell *vs.* Newell; injunction granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Keifer *vs.* Thomas; motion granted. Order to be settled on notice.

Hillyer *vs.* Rosenberg; motion denied with $10 cost, to abide event.

By Judge Loew.

Coleman *vs.* White; motion for referee denied.

Underwood *vs.* Goedecke; motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 17.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Brady.

"GREEN TINT" IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GREENBACKS—AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF LAW.

Tracy R. Edson, Appellant, vs. The American Bank Note Company, Respondent, and the American Bank Note Company, Respondents, vs. Edson, Appellant.—Here are two actions, tried together, before the same referee, and from the judgments entered on the reports, appeals were taken to the General Term. In the action first above entitled, the referee directed that the complaint be dismissed with costs. In the second action, the report was that the plaintiffs recover judgment for $54,411 62, besides costs. The first action was brought by the plaintiff Edson to recover of the Bank Note Company a large sum of money, alleged to be due to him according to agreement, for the use of an ink known as the "green tint" in the printing of "United States legal-tender notes," and bank and other notes, between April 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864. The second action was brought by the American Bank Note Company to recover from Mr. Edson moneys received by him from the Company for the use of the "green tint" prior to April, 1863. Mr. Edson appealed from both the judgments. The Bank Note Company, in their answer to the complaint in the first action, and in their complaint in the second, claim that whatever right the plaintiff had to make or use the "green tint" in the business of bank note printing was transferred to them, and they became its exclusive possessors by virtue of certain articles of association under which the organization of the Company was effected. The money for which the recovery was had in the second action was paid voluntarily, and without any fraud or concealment on the part of Mr. Edson, and it is not claimed that the Bank Note Company, and the officers and agents of the same, had not the use of the ink at the time, and also full knowledge of every fact and circumstance now relied upon to defeat the first action and to prevent the recovery of the second. The appellant claims that in April, 1857, Mr. Edson acquired from one Matthews, the inventor, the full and absolute right in the invention and the discovery of the ink, with authority to take out letters patent for his own exclusive benefit. The patent was procured June 30, 1857. By arrangement between Edson and Matthews, Edson was to be at the expense of taking out the patent, testing the merits of the ink, and was to take all risks of success. He paid Matthews $500 in cash, and agreed to pay him $2 for every 1,000 impressions on which the ink should be used, until such time as Matthews should have received in all the sum of $2,500. This agreement Edson continued to perform up to 1863. At the time of this purchase Edson was a member of the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, a leading bank-note engraving company of this City, and Matthews had charge of the offices of the firm in Montreal. In May, 1857, before a patent was procured, Mr. Edson offered the invention to his firm, but upon terms somewhat different from those upon which he had acquired the title from Matthews. No fraud on the part of Edson is alleged or proved on the trial before the referee. From the time Mr. Edson acquired the right to the "green tint" down to the foundation of the American Bank Note Company, the ink was used by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, and by them exclusively, under the arrangement with Edson, they charging their patrons and collecting and paying to Edson $5 for every 1,000 impressions.

There is no dispute but that Matthews was the inventor of this "green tint," and that very soon after the commencement of the rebellion, when it was found necessary to use a paper currency exclusively, and to have it in such a color that it could not be counterfeited by any photographing process, or by other means, this "green tint" discovery became of immense value.

The argument of the case will be continued on Tuesday.

For appellant, Messrs. Allen, Man & Parsons; for the Bank Note Company, Mr. Choate.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

Catharine Krary, Administratrix, vs. George Koch et al.—The defendants in this case were the proprietors of a mahogany yard in Elizabeth-street, in this City, and during the Winter of 1858 the husband of the plaintiff was engaged in carrying out of the yard saw dust, which had been purchased from the defendants. While engaged in this employment the husband of the plaintiff was compelled to pass through an alley-way, on either side of which was piled logs of mahogany, one of which fell on him and inflicted such injuries as resulted in his death two days after.

Action is now brought by the widow as the executrix of her husband to recover $5,000 for the loss. The suit was resisted on the ground that death was not the result of carelessness on the part of the defendants, but, on the contrary, was produced by a sudden frost, which disturbed the level of the ground on which the wood was piled. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $2,000.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; Murray and Freeman for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

THE GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT AGAIN.

Rudolph Furth, Jr., an Infant, by Rudolph Furth, Sr., his Guardian, vs. Thomas Foster.—This is an action to recover damages resulting to a boy of 14 years, from the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder. A similar case was tried some time since in this Court, and a verdict rendered in favor of the defendant, on the ground that no carelessness could be brought home to the defendant, he having directed a driver of a coal cart to throw the powder in the river, who, instead of this, threw it in the street. Some boys, in company with the lad injured in this case, found the package, and throwing it in the fire, caused an explosion, which resulted in the injuries complained of. It appeared by the answer that the coal man, named Monahan, received it with the intention to throw it in the river, but that the can was broken in the cart and the contents were scattered on the street, where the boys picked it up, and the subsequent use of it by the boy was set up as negligence on his part sufficient to bar the action. These facts appearing by the witnesses of plaintiff, Judge JONES took the case from the jury, and rendered a judgment in favor of defendant on the ground of contributive negligence on the part of plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

PRACTICE IN CHAMBERS—ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Application was made to attach a judgment debtor for contempt in not obeying an order for supplementary examination. The order was returnable on Dec. 23, at which time the judgment debtor failed to appear, and plaintiff's attorney, without obtaining an adjournment from the Court, and without moving for an attachment, allowed the matter to sleep until now. The Judge held that by failing to keep the proceeding alive by obtaining an adjournment on the day the order was returnable, or to move then for an attachment, the proceeding had fallen through, and a new order was necessary.

SHAM ANSWERS.

Suit was brought by a Pennsylvania corporation to recover $1,400 07, the value of a quantity of slate. The answer sets up as follows: First—It denies on information and belief, that the plaintiff is duly incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Second—It denies that he (defendant) agreed to pay the specific amount claimed in the complaint, or that the slate was worth that amount, but without stating what he did agree to pay, or what the slate was really worth. Third—It sets up that the plaintiff agreed to make defendant its sole agent for the sale of the Chapman slate, but had violated such agreement by selling slate to other parties, to the damage of defendant $10,000. Fourth—That defendant was the agent of the plaintiff, and, as such, laid out and expended on their behalf, in advertising and otherwise, moneys amounting in all to $7,000.

Affidavits of the President and other officers of the Company were read, denying any agency on the part of the defendant. The defendant did not fix any time within which he was the agent of plaintiff. Affidavits were read on behalf of defendant swearing to the merits of the defence as set up in the answer, and that it was put in in good faith and not for purposes of delay. It was argued on behalf of defendant that where a doubt exists as to the answer being sham, it must stand, the law requiring that it must be clearly sham in order to be stricken out, and the cause taken from a jury and practically tried and decided by the Court; also, that the only affidavit in the case which tended to negative the good faith of the answer, was that of Chapman, the President of the Company, and his affidavit was met by the positive oath of the defendant that the answer was put in in good faith, and that the allegations therein contained could be abundantly sustained by proof on the trial. Judge BARBOUR, in deciding the motion, said it was a mistake on the part of counsel to assume that such a motion before the Court was not to be a trial. It was practically a trial wherein the Court is to decide on proofs presented by affidavit, and the affidavits of the defendant alleging that the allegations of the answer could be sustained by proof, was insufficient; they ought to be sustained by proof presented in those affidavits. There was, however, a defect in the plaintiff's affidavit which was fatal. Although the President swears that there was no agreement made "as alleged" by plaintiff, yet he seems to avoid swearing that no agreement was made between them at any time, thus leaving it to be inferred that the agreement may have existed, though not made at the precise time stated. The motion to strike out the answer as sham, was denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Robert C. Hutchings.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Frederick Winters, deceased.—This case, the trial of which has now been delayed for several weeks, came up for trial yesterday morning on a peremptory order of the Surrogate, setting it down for that time. The special guardian, A. G. Vanderpool, Esq., asked a postponement. The Surrogate said that he should disfavor all factious oppositions to probate of wills by special guardians, and unless the special guardian was ready to proceed immediately, or could show that he had evidence to present, the will should be admitted to probate. The counsel not being ready, decree of probate was ordered, and letters testamentary granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 17, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	113⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. n. s3	113⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. c	113⅞
336,000	do	113⅝
60,000	do s3	113⅝
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	53¼
2,000	do c	53⅝
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	47¼
20,000	do	47⅛
3,000	do	47¼
76,000	do	47
21,000	N. C. St. 6s	41
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	80
20,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	90
1,000	Erie 4th M	78½
2,000	Mich So. 2d M.	93
4,000	do	93½
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	91
5,000	do	90½
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	81
6,000	Morris & Es. 1st	100
1,000	Chi. & Alt. I. B.	88
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	89
5,000	Mil. & St P. 8s, 1st	105
30,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	72½
5,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	96
3,000	Bos. H. & Erie Guar.	50
5,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	89½
500	do	89
3,000	Mor. & Es. C. Bs.	85
2,000	Morris & Essex Const'n Bds.	87½
20	Merchants' Bank.	120
10	Bank. & Brok. Ass.	105¼
15	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	140
16	Bank of America	142¼
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	107½
5	Cent. Nat. Bank	105½
5	Del. & H. Can.	123⅛
10	do	124¼
300	Canton Co.	52¼
100	Cum. C. Pf.	29
200	do	29⅛
600	do	29⅛
200	do	29½
100	do b30	30
100	Boston W. P. s60	15½
100	do b60	15⅝
200	do b60	15½
100	Adams Ex.	62½
50	U. S. Ex.	54¾
100	do b3	54¾
800	Pac. Mail	41¾
200	do	41⅝
200	do c	41⅝
300	do bet. call	41⅝
100	do	41¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅛
300	do b30	92⅝
100	do	92⅛
8500	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's	87
10000	do	87⅛
80	Erie R.	23
100	do s3	22½
300	Reading R. bet. c.	93⅝
10	Mich. Cen. R.	118
100	do bet. c. s60	116½
200	L. S. & M. So. R., ex. div.	84
400	do	84⅛
900	do bet. call	84⅛
400	Ill. Cen.	141
384	Clev. & Pitts.	92
200	do s60	91⅛
200	do b60	92⅛
300	do	92⅛
700	do	92⅛
200	do s60	92⅛
30	do	92⅛
500	Chic. & N. W.	73
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86½
300	do s60	86
200	N. J. Cen. R. c	101⅝
100	do s3	101⅝
100	do	101⅝
100	do	101⅛
34	do	101⅞
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛
100	do b3	105⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
10	do	86
100	T., W. & W.	52
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	88
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	25⅛
30	Del., L. & W. R.	106
100	do	107
326	Mor. & Essex	85
350	H. & St. Jos. R.	112
400	Col., C. & I. C. R.	18⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛
10,000	do	117⅛
10,000	do	117⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	114⅛
9,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	113⅛
6,000	do s3	113⅛
500	do small	113⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅛
$46,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b. 3	113⅛
22,500	do	113⅛
20,000	do	113⅛
2,500	do	113⅛
57,000	do	113⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅛
22,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	109⅛
25,000	do	109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	54
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s n.	24⅛
10,000	do bet. call	24⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅜
5,000	S. C. St., n.	78
3,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	66
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	97
2,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	102
10,000	Long Dock Bds.	90
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	65
100	Boston W. P.	15⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	30
400	do	30⅛
200	do	30⅛
100	Pacific Mail	41⅛
5	A. M. U. Ex.	36⅛
70000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Certifs	87⅛
100	Dub. & S. C. R.	108⅛
200	Erie R.	22⅛
200	do	22⅛
200	Reading, bet. call	94
400	Ill. Cen. R. b3	142
100	do	141
100	Chi. & N. W.	73⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅛
200	N. J. Cen.	100⅛
100	do	100⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	74⅛
100	do	74⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	87
100	do bet. call	86⅛
140	Morris & Essex	85⅛
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	88⅛
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	25⅛
200	do	25⅛
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111⅛
100	Col. C. & I. C. R.	18⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cum. Coal	29⅛
100	Mariposa b3	8⅛
100	West. Un. Tel.	32⅛
100	do b3	32⅛
100	Pacific Mail	41⅛
100	do bet. call	42
100	do bet. call	41⅛
100	do bet. call	42
200	Reading	94⅛
200	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅛
200	do bet. call. c	84⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
200	do	25⅛
200	Erie	22⅛
200	do bet. call	22⅛
200	Canada Mining	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]
200	Grass Valley	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]
100	Mil. & St. P.	73⅛
200	Rock Island	[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

Sales of Gold to-day were at 121⅝@121¾@121⅝ ⅌ cent., as against 121⅜ ⅌ cent. at the close of business on Saturday. The market is free from excitement, and the speculation not especially active or confident on either side of the account. There is some business in the Foreign Exchanges, under a good demand, manifested for last Saturday's mail, and a somewhat active inquiry to-day for Wednesday's mail. The quotations have undergone no alteration, but everything offered in the way of prime Bills under the standard of 108⅞ on London is taken up, and a fair business done at the extreme rate. On Paris the terms are less stiff, and take quite a wide range, 60 days, quoted at 5f. 20c.@5f. 19⅜c.@5f. 18⅜c. to the dollar, and 5f. 17⅛c.@5f. 16⅛c.@5f. 15c. to the dollar for short sight.

The easy state of affairs developed in the Bank movement by Saturday's averages is being gradually felt on the Stock Exchange, particularly this Afternoon in the Public Funds of the United States, which, after selling down to 113⅞ for the 5-20s of 1867, recovered to 114@114⅛, and subsequently advanced to 114⅛@114⅜ ⅌ cent. The other Gold bearing Stocks were also firmer at the close of the day, and the Currency 6 ⅌ cents sold up to 109⅞ ⅌ cent. and accrued interest. The Southern State Bonds were lower on North Carolina specials: sales down to 23⅞ premium; steady on Tennessees, and higher on Virginias. The railways were barely steady through the early hours of business, but led by a sudden advance in Rock Island in the afternoon to 106⅛@106⅜ premium, the whole list showed a fair degree of business. The speculative business, however, increases slowly, and the upward movement is too much confined to specialties to authorize the report of a general revival of interest in the market. At the same time opinions of an influential character are not wanting on the Street in favor of a further decided improvement in New-York Central and most of the Western Roads, as the market is made to feel the effect of cheap and abundant Money.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112⅜	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114¼
American Gold Coin	121⅜	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	47⅞	47
North Carolina Bonds, new	26	24
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	92⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87⅜	87⅜
Reading Railroad	94⅛	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	106¼
Northwestern Common	73⅜	73⅞
Northwestern Preferred	86⅜	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	87⅛
St. Paul Common	73⅞	74⅝
Lake Shore	*84⅜	85
Erie	22⅛	22⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	25⅝
New-Jersey Central	101⅝	101

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114
6 ⅌ ct. coupon. 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	111
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115	6s currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	53⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100⅛
Tennessee 6s, new bds	47	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	54	Illinois War Loan	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	x97
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100
N. Carolina 6s	41	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	100
N. Carolina 6s, new bds	24⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '83	100
S. Carolina 6s	78⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78	100
S. Carolina 6s, new bds	75⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108⅛
Missouri 6s	87⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108
Louisiana 6s, Levee bds	64⅛	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70	101
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '72	111
Rhode Island 6s	97	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73	111
Alabama 5s	63	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74	111
Alabama 8s	93	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	111
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	98	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	111⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	111
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	103	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '74	103
Illinois Canal bds., '70	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	87	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	85	Morris & Essex 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	84	Morris & Essex 2d	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99⅛	N. J. Cent. 1st	102
Erie 1st, Extended	92	N. J. Cent. 2d	94⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	89⅛	N. J. Cent., New Bds.	96⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	72	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	93⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	83	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	88
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	96
Harlem 1st	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	88
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	71⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d	93	Chic. & Alt. 1st	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96⅛	Chic. & Alt. Income	88
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Cent. Pac. Bonds	90⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	78
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	91
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	Peninsula R. Bonds	89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	81	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	91	M. & S. P., I. & M. d.	82
Con. 7 ⅌ cent., Con.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82⅛
Lack. & W. Bonds	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	90⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	86
Tol. & W., Eqp. Bds.	73	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	72⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	102	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	65
Gt. West. 2d, '92	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100	Bost., H. & E., Guar.	50
Gal. & Chic. 2d	91	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78
Chic. & R. I. 1st	97	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	134
Manhattan	143	East River	104
Merchants'	116	Nassau	102⅛
Mechanics'	135	Shoe and Leather	147
Union	123	Continental	97
America	141	St. Nicholas	113
City	210	Commonwealth	107
Phenix	105	Importers' & Traders'	139⅛
Greenwich	200	Park	160
Mech. & Traders'	125	Central National	105⅛
Seventh Ward	106	Fourth National	101
Commerce	119	Ninth National	107⅛
American Exchange	113	Tenth National	102
Bk. of the Republic	119	Gold Exchange	20
Bk. of North America	99	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	105⅛
Irving	111		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

General balance yesterday	$83,893,435 23
Gold receipts	748,245 70
Gold payments	428,893 74
Gold balance	75,142,197 90
Currency receipts	438,908 59
Currency payments	669,957 90
Currency balance	4,496,217 27
General balance	82,135,689 11
Customs	534,000 00

The Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company declare *forty ⅌ cent.* scrip dividend on their net business for the year 1869, which amounts to $433,242 earned premiums. They also pay *six ⅌ cent.* cash on the outstanding scrip of previous years, and direct the scrip of 1863 to be paid off in cash on or after the 8th February. The assets of the Company now amount to $1,130,042, of which $920,035 is in United States, City Bank, New-York Stocks and loans on demand.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company will pay off $100,000 of their Sinking Fund Bonds Feb. 17, to which date sealed proposals will be received at the office in Boston to sell the Bonds to the Sinking Fund.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the second week in January:

1869	$191,290
1870	163,076
Decrease	$28,214

The Pacific Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,103,301	Increase	£10,407
Public deposits	8,585,215	Increase	571,568
Other deposits	18,204,607	Increase	865,495
Government securities	13,811,953	No alteration.	
Other securities	19,781,086	Increase	1,693,839
Notes unemployed	10,289,030	Decrease	272,730

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,898,950, being an increase of £244,010; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,196,622, showing a decrease of £36,995, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,196,622	£18,445,638
Reserve	11,297,672	9,931,288
Notes in circulation	22,898,950	22,514,570
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	92¼	92⅞
French Rentes	72f. 87c.	70f. 10c.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 3, in speaking of the deficiency of the English grain crop, and the course of the grain trade, says:

"To this day we are quite uncertain as to the yield of Wheat, it having varied on the same farms from fifteen bushels to fifty per acre. Some reckon we are two million quarters short. We think this an exaggeration; but all agree we are below an average. Accounts of prospective damage went abroad so early along the telegraphic wires, that foreigners made unusual exertions to send on, reasonably supposing that as the last year's imports paid them on a good crop, they would now certainly reap more advantage. But the course of prices has disappointed that expectation, and the immense foreign arrivals make an important revival very doubtful for some time. Looking back to the receipts from abroad for the last four months in 1868 we find they were equal to 2,594,171 quarters, which would be at the rate of 7,750,000 per annum in a time of plenty; but for the same period in 1869 they reach to 4,411,681 quarters, and are quite unprecedented, making the rate per annum 13,250,000 quarters. It is not, however, to be expected that so much will come at present low rates, or that exporters have the power to send it; but this is the real pressure on the market, and granary keepers are so full it is difficult to find storage. The markets, even in the holidays, have evinced more confidence, and a rise of 1s. per quarter was last week reported, owing chiefly to the restricted supplies sent in by farmers. The growing crop, though not forward, still looks well, and on its condition and our future imports prices must depend. In 1868 the highest price was 74s. 7d., in May, and the lowest, 49s. 5d., in December; in 1869 the highest was 54s. 2d., in August, and the lowest, 43s. 5d., in December. With a fresh set in of frost, foreign markets have been hardening, many places failing to receive their supplies, from the heavy snow storms; but the year closed with rain. We now repeat our customary salutations, and hope the New Year will bring good crops and remunerative prices.

The arrivals off the coast since 24th December were 5 cargoes, of which 2 cargoes were Wheat, 2 Maize and 1 Dari. Business was reported as follows: Wheat 12 cargoes in all—Berdianski 41s., Marianopoli 40s. 9d., Saxonska 40s., Ghirka 40s.@43s., Winter 43s. 6d.@44s.; Maize 7 cargoes at 28s. 1d.@30s.; Barley, 3 cargoes at 22s. 9d.@23s. 9d.; Rye 1 cargo, at 30s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 49,921 quarters at 43s. 5d., against 64,171 quarters at 50s. 7d. in 1868. The London averages were 43s. 11d. on 1,857 quarters Wheat. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 25th of December were 974,814 cwts. Wheat, and 65,158 cwts. Flour."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says:

"Many years ago, the State of South Carolina indorsed the bonds of the South Carolina Railroad Company to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling. We learn that the bonds have matured and been all arranged for. The guarantees of the State, being no longer needed, we learn that, in accordance with the wishes of the Company, the Legislature will repeal the old act, and thus arrange for the surrender and canceling of the old bonds. This action of the South Carolina Railroad Company is most opportune, as it is calculated to enhance the price of State securities, and gives evidence of a return towards its good old times of prosperity."

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miner's Journal* of Jan. 15 says:

"The quantity of Coal sent by railroad this week is 21,890 tons, against 24,085 for the corresponding week last year. For the year 295,298 tons, against 193,959 for 1868. The Lehigh Valley Road has sent 292,255 tons, against 211,694 for 1868. But few collieries are at work, there being but little demand for Coal at present. A number of collieries are preparing for the Spring business, and a considerable portion of the Coal sent to market comes from these collieries. The Summer-like weather for several days past has not improved the business.

The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1869. Week.	1869. Total.	1870. Week.	1870. Tot'l.	Inc. and Decr'se.
P. and R. R. R.	24,085	193,959	21,890	295,298	101,339
L. Valley R. R.	38,638	211,694	42,379	292,255	70,169
L. Nav. R. R.	16,002	16,002	15,449	15,449	dec. 553
Scranton South	32,801	32,801	24,849	24,849	dec. 7,951
Scranton North	10,071	10,071	12,973	12,973	2,902
Penn. R. R.	14,215	16,177	17,965	16,807	1,759
D. & H. R. R.	....	....	11,610	11,610	11,610
Shamokin	4,733	4,733	....	....	dec. 4,733
Treverton	539	539	....	....	dec. 539
Broad Top	4,055	4,058	....	....	126
Total	145,199	480,492	151,296	671,422	
			145,199	480,402	
			6,097	183,930	

The increase for the year is nearly all from the Companies that commenced their official year Dec. 1, 1869.

The Anthracite Board of Trade and the Committees of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have had a conference, and the basis question has been discussed without arriving at any conclusion. The different organizations are now engaged in holding meetings and discussing the matter preparatory to another conference, which will take place next Wednesday, we believe. There are many who think the stopping point in the basis made by the operators is too low—that not less than $2 25 per ton ought to have been adopted, and some believe it ought to have been fixed at $2 50. As the purchasers abroad regulate the prices whenever the market is not brisk, they will have it in their power to reduce the rates, if they think proper to do so to meet competition, down to $2 a ton; but not below that point, so as to avoid a stoppage. If fixed at $2 25@$2 50 they would not be likely to force prices below these points, and produce a stoppage of the trade. There will unquestionably be a strong competition encountered in the trade this year."

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of Jan. 12, in an article on the grain trade of Minnesota in 1869, says:

"The following table has been carefully compiled, and is an accurate statement of the exports of this city for the past year:

	Bushels.
Received per Winona and St. Peter Railroad for various buyers, and shipped direct from elevator	2,924,580
Received otherwise than by rail, and shipped from warehouses	268,559
Received by rail and otherwise, 109,029 bbls. of flour, which, reduced to wheat, gives	545,145
Received by rail, sacked wheat	31,166
Total of wheat and flour exported	3,769,450

The following table gives a comparative exhibit of the exports of wheat from Winona for a series of years, commencing with 1859:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1859	130,000	1865	2,543,146
1860	405,000	1866	3,256,482
1861	993,133	1867	2,348,759
1862	1,203,161	1868	2,432,066
1863	1,251,830	1869	3,769,450
1864	1,854,795		

The following table exhibits the shipments in bushels made from the most important river towns in the State during the year, as also shipments from the same places in 1868:

	1868.	1869.
Carver	50,000	62,000
Shakopee	75,591	55,617
La Suer	49,267	69,000
Mendota	28,032	189,000
Hastings	920,000	725,899
Red Wing	806,107	932,707
Wabashaw	125,000	137,000
Minneiska	217,400	315,900
Brownsville	200,000	312,750
Austin (by rail through Iowa)	116,463	164,762
Lake City	502,288	737,531
Pickwick (flour only)	55,110	62,570
Hamilton		9,000
Jordan		20,000
Belle Plaine		20,000
Mankato	72,390	512,000
St. Peter	69,000	150,000
Read's Landing	66,815	73,000
Other points through Prairie du Chien	805,045	913,000
By Southern Minnesota Railroad	300,000	650,000
All other points	100,000	125,000
Total	4,558,498	6,246,666
Add Winona	2,432,066	3,769,450
Grand totals	6,990,584	10,016,116

According to the official statistics recently compiled by Mr. PUSEY, Assistant Secretary of State, the wheat crop of 1868 was about 15,250,000 bushels. The wheat crop of 1869 was a much larger average yield over a considerable greater area, the average yield having been estimated when cut at not less nineteen bushels per acre, against a little less than eighteen bushels in 1868. The estimated aggregate yield for 1869, according to Mr. PUSEY'S annual report to Governor MARSHALL, is 18,500,000. Upon the basis of these estimates we have the following comparative table of yield and proceeds for the two years:

	Bushels.	Price.	Proceeds
1868	15,250,000	75c.	$11,437,500
1869	18,500,000	60c.	11,100,000

So that, notwithstanding the reduction in value, the State will realize nearly as much from the crop of 1869 as from that of the previous year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1870.

☞ OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the preparation of the Bonds for issue, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which time we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $765,000, have now come to hand.

Of this amount, $270,000 have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $495,000 of the entire Loan of $2,735,000 now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $2,500,000 of the Loan have been taken, during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	34	Leather, Sides	12,699
Beeswax, pkgs.	5	Spirits Turp., bbls.	274
Cotton, bales	5,831	Resin, bbls.	521
Cotton Seed Oil, bbls.	47	Oil Cake, pkgs.	120
Cotton Seed, bags	120	Petroleum, crude, bbls	495
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	267	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,142
Eggs, bbls.	518	Pork, bbls.	717
Flour, bbls.	5,919	Beef, pkgs.	1,022
Cornmeal, bags	2,361	Cutmeats, pkgs.	383
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Cheese, pkgs.	420
Wheat, bushels	14,120	Tallow, pkgs.	12
Corn, bushels	7,581	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,023
Rye, bushels	200	Butter, pkgs.	3,150
Barley, bushels	855	Peanuts, bags	785
Malt, bushels	2,000	B. E. Peas, bags	44
Oats, bushels	12,468	Starch, pkgs.	450
Beans, bushels	1,164	Tobacco, hhds.	11
Seed, bushels	30	Tobacco, pkgs.	415
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	201	Whisky, bbls.	547
Hops, bales	47	Rice, pkgs.	239
Hides, No.	259	Wool, bales	58
Hides, bdls.	93	Sugar, hhds.	50

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Liverpool*, for London—100,638 lbs. Oil Cake, 56 bales Hops, 24 tierces Beef, 14,882 bushels Wheat, 46,000 lbs. Bacon, 400 bbls. Resin, 4,414 bbls. Flour, 159 bales Maguey Fibre, 53 bales Sarsaparilla, 557 boxes Maizena, 355 boxes Clocks, 2,435 lbs. Beeswax, 2 Street Cars, 302 pkgs. Wooden Ware, 200 boxes Clothes Pins, 100 hhds. Lampblack, 16,960 lbs. Cheese, 36 boxes Sewing Machines, 86 tierces Tobacco, 14,042 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 100 cases Condensed Milk, 2 cases Crimping Machines, 35 cases Nails, 35 pkgs. Lamp Trimmings.

By the bark *La Plata*, for Buenos Ayres—250 bbls. Resin, 4,000 cases Petroleum, 400 cases Spirits Turpentine, 78 bales Cotton Duck, 250 bags Pepper, 500 boxes Starch, 25 bbls. Blacking, 35,000 lbs. Lard, 1,225 bbls. Flour, 59 cases Tobacco, 30 trusses Cotton Wick, 18 cases Ready Relief, 5,653 feet Lumber.

By the brig *New-York*, for Naples—1,633 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, but steady, at $7 25@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady. Holders have not been offering their supplies freely. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been more inquiry for desirable lots, which have been offered less freely, and prices of which close quite firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,431 bales, (of which 691 bales were to arrive,) including 1,337 bales to spinners; 1,299 bales to shippers; 15 bales to speculators, and 780 bales in transit. Also, 1,650 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 25c.; 300 bales do., for February, 25c.@25⅛c.; 100 bales do., for March, 25⅛c., (Saturday evening;) 350 bales do., for April, 25⅛c.@25⅜c.; 550 bales do., for May, 25⅜c.; 250 bales do., for June, 26c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23⅜	23¾	24
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
Low Middling	24¾	25	25⅛	25½
Middling	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞	26⅛
Good Middling	26	26⅛	26½	26¾

Movements of Cotton of this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,831
Receipts last week	16,150
Receipts the preceding week	34,353
Receipts since Sept. 1	377,506
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,868
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	163,702
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	238,557
Estimated stock here	58,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat better inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, particularly for low grades, which have been quoted a shade firmer. The offerings have been less extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 50; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 50@$6 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 90 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $5 90@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, $4 15@$5 25 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Cornmeal continues inactive and heavy, at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 185 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $2 80@$3 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted firmer, on light offerings, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 35; Red and Amber Western at $1 18@$1 27; No. 2 Spring at $1 14@$1 16, closing with $1 16 bid for prime, delivered, and $1 17@$1 18, asked; No. 3 Spring at $1 05, and White California at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 01@$1 05 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 01, in store; 80c.@90c. for New Mixed Western; 95c.@$1 for Yellow, and $1 02@$1 04 for White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 06@$1 10 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales 1,850 bushels. Barley is dull and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 10,500 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1@$1 03, and Canada West at $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive and heavy at from $1@$1 20 ⅌ bushel; sales 3,000 bushels. Oats have been in more demand at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels, in lots, at 57c.@59c. for Mixed Western; 60c.@63c. for State; 57c.@61c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 4,414 bbls. Flour and 14,882 bushels Wheat for London; 1,225 bbls. Flour for Buenos Ayres.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 17, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,284,728	Barley	347,688
Corn	557,136	Malt	85,435
Oats	1,300,089	Peas	12,179
Rye	63,269		

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay continues in request at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is selling slowly at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate call for Sole at steady rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c.; Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ⅌ lb. The day's receipts have been 12,699 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been dull, but quoted steady, including New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ⅌ gallon; 130 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 75c.@78c.

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—But little movement has been noted in this line. The offerings have been moderate, and the demand has been generally light. Resin has been slow of sale, on the basis of $2 12½@$2 15 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 521 bbls.; sales, 850 bbls.; exports, 650 bbls. Tar has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request and rather depressed in price, closing with merchantable lots at 44c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon; receipts, 274 bbls.; sales, 200 bbls.; exports, 400 cases. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally $3 50@$3 75; Resin, $2 12½@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 50; Pitch, $3 40@$3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—All kinds have continued in limited request within our range: Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 97½c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½. Menhaden at 67c.; Spermaceti at 40½c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $1 @$1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, since our last, on the basis of 16¼c.@16½c., in bulk, here; 11c.@21½c. in shipping order, and 20c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were 495 bbls. At Philadelphia 540 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in rather better request, and with quite moderate offerings, prices have been well supported. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for January, various deliveries, within the month, at 31c.@31¼c.; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, January to March, on private terms; and equal to 1,000 bbls. Standard White, in bulk, at 27c. ⅌ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for January, at 30¾c.@30⅞c., chiefly at 30⅞c.; 5,000 bbls. Standard White, first half of February, on private terms; and 2,000 bbls. Standard White, all March, at 31c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,142 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,380 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,633 bbls. for Naples, and 4,000 cases for Buenos Ayres. Standard White, in cases, is in request at 36½c.@38c., with sales reported of 1,500 cases; Prime White, 37½c.@39c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand and quoted buoyant at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., at 16½c.@17½c., as extremes, in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$28 for old Western Mess; $27 75@$28 25, chiefly at $28, for New Mess; $26 for City Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess, and $25 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including January at $28, February at $28 and March at $28 25 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in better supply and less request at from 10¼c.@11½c. for very inferior to choice Western, and 11¾c.@12¼c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are inactive at drooping rates; sales have been confined to 100 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at unchanged rates; sales 185 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13¾c.@14c.; Short Rib at equal to 14¾c.@14⅞c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in limited demand at rather easier rates; sales have been reported of 350 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15¾c.@17¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@16⅞c. for City, and 16¾c.@16⅞c. for fair to strictly prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in better request at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is in rather more demand, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30, ⅌ tierce; sales, 200 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $31 50@$33 75 for New, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Butter is in less request, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@48c.; and Western, Ordinary to Prime, 20c.@32c., ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 3,150 pkgs. Cheese has been inactive at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 420 boxes.

SUGARS—The market has been inactive, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 563 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10c.@11¼c., chiefly 10⅝c.@11¼c.; and 110 boxes Havana at 10⅜c.@10⅝c., ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅛c.@11⅞c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11c.@12⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11c.@11⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in slack demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 88,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; also 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¾c.@16¾c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at 99c.@$1, chiefly at $1 ⅌ gallon; sales 170 bbls.; receipts 547 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate inquiry for room since our last, particularly for Breadstuffs, and business has been on a restricted scale, owing, in part, to the increasing firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool, there were taken 275 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb., 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on private terms; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 3s. 6d. per tierce; 120 bbls. Pork, on private terms; 600 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; 130 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d.@20s., and 100 tons Ore at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. by sail ⅌ bbl.; 160 bales Hops at ⅜d. by steam ⅌ lb. For Glasgow, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl., and 31,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For the Mediterranean, or Adriatic, a vessel with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Remedios and back, a vessel (of 500 hhds. capacity) with sugar at $6 37½, and Molasses at $4 50, gold, ⅌ hhd. For Trinidad and back, another (400 hhds. capacity) with sugar at 49c., gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; and Molasses at $4 75, gold, ⅌ hhd. For Zaza and back, another (also about 400 hhds. capacity) with Sugar at 50c., gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by David W. Lewis & Co., Commission Merchants.*

BUTTER—The receipts for the week were 9,368 packages. The soft rainy weather has had an unfavorable effect upon the market, and prices continue to favor buyers, with a wide range to prices and very close classifications as to qualities. There were sales mostly for Eastern and local account, and Welsh Tub Dairies seemed to be the favorite. The little Canada that comes is selling very slowly. The amount of Butter held back is subject of comment; it is thought the northernmost and extreme western counties of the State are pretty well cleared, while Oneida, Chenango and the other southern and middle counties generally have rather more than a fair proportion of dairies for the time of year. We quote:

Fine Fall, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	—@45
Fine Fall, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	40@42
Fine Fall Butter, in lots, ⅌ lb.	38@40
Fresh Winter make, ⅌ lb.	33@35
Delaware, Chenango, &c., dairies, firsts, ⅌ lb.	40@42
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., dairies, firsts ⅌ lb.	38@40
Fair to Good Dairy Butter, ⅌ lb.	33@35
Low Grades State Butter, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Canada Butter, fine, ⅌ lb.	33@35
Canada Butter, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Western Butter, fine, ⅌ lb.	28@32
Western Butter, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	20@22
State, Canada and Western, Grease, ⅌ lb.	18@20
Roll Butter, fine, in cloths, ⅌ lb.	28@32
Roll Butter, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	20@25

CHEESE—Receipts for the week were 3,949 boxes; exports for the week, 1,703 boxes. Foreign advices were favorable and the market here firmer, with sales of 1,000 boxes for English account at 18c., and for export altogether, say 4,000 to 5,000 boxes, at prices ranging from 16½c. to 18c. A few sales of fine Cheese were made to home trade at ¼c. above this last figure, but such transactions are exceptional. We quote:

N. Y. State Factories, firsts, ⅌ lb.	17⅛@18
N. Y. State Factories, seconds, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
N. Y. State Private Dairies, firsts, ⅌ lb.	17 @17½
N. Y. State Private Dairies, seconds, ⅌ lb.	15 @16½
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	10 @14

EGGS—Took quite a douse on account of the mild open weather and consequent liberal receipts. Prices went down 6c.@8c. ⅌ dozen, and the market closes dull at the decline. We quote:

Jersey State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ dozen	35@37
Canada and Western, ⅌ dozen	32@35
Limed Eggs, ⅌ dozen	28@30
Egg Oats, ⅌ bushel	—@50

POULTRY—The soft weather makes soft stock, and such has to be sold low. Prime parcels sell well. We quote:

Turkies, ⅌ lb.	18@21
Chickens, ⅌ lb.	15@18
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	17@20
Geese, ⅌ lb.	10@16

GAME—The State law shuts down on the sale of Venison after 10th inst., unless it can be proved to have been killed prior to that time, or in some State where there is no legal prohibition. The burden of the proof rests with the seller, and under the circumstances we do not advise further consignments to this market. Grouse are scarce and wanted. We quote:

Quail, ⅌ dozen	$2 25@$2 85
Grouse, ⅌ pair	1 05@ 1 25
Partridge, ⅌ pair	85@ 1 20

BEANS—Are getting to a specie valuation. There was sale of a car load Medium at $1 65 ⅌ bushel, but prime parcels are being jobbed off at higher prices. We quote:

Marrows, ⅌ bushel	$2 50@$2 80
Kidneys, ⅌ bushel	3 00@ 3 15
Mediums, ⅌ bushel	1 75@ 2 10
Pea, ⅌ bushel	2 00@ 2 50

DRIED FRUITS—Unpeeled Peaches are in good demand. Dried Apples firm but dull sale. We quote:

Apples, State, ⅌ lb.	10 @11
Apples, Western, ⅌ lb.	9 @10
Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb.	7½@10
Blackberries, ⅌ lb.	11½@12
Peaches, peeled, ⅌ lb.	17 @19
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ⅌ lb.	7½@ 8½
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ⅌ lb.	9 @10
Cherries, ⅌ lb.	23 @24

GREEN FRUITS—Prime lots of Apples are selling slowly in a jobbing way. Cranberries very dull.

Apples, selections, ⅌ bbl.	$4 25@$4 75
Apples, mixed lots, ⅌ bbl.	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, frosted and common, ⅌ bbl.	2 00@ 3 00
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl.	10 00@13 00

POTATOES—Trade is very still, and only choice kinds salable.

Peach Blows, White, ⅌ bbl.	$2 00@$2 25
Peach Blows, Red, ⅌ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Prince Albert, ⅌ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl.	1 50@ 1 60
Jackson White, ⅌ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Common and frosted lots, ⅌ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17.

At Communipaw Market, this morning, trade was seriously affected by the state of the weather. The dull, heavy atmosphere obliged holders of slaughtered Swine to sell, while buyers of live stock were few. The Cattle quoted at the highest prices, viz., 16c.@17c. ⅌ lb., were prime stock, but the number was small; just a few tops in some of the lots. The general run of the Cattle was only medium, and the Texans on sale were poor and thin. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17c. ⅌ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.; second quality, 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; third quality, 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; some thin Texans sold at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; highest price quoted, 17c. ⅌ lb.; lowest price quoted, 11½c. ⅌ lb.; this day's average, 14½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 178 Illinois fair Cattle at $100 ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt.; also sold for Dr. BROWN, 170 Texans, grazed in Illinois, at $70 ⅌ head; for BELL & NORRIS, 50 Kentuckys, from poor to good, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; for W. KELLY, 35 Ohios, from fair to prime, from 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb.; average weight 7 cwt.; for W. W. MCILHENEY, 100 Texans at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6 cwt.; and again for same, 151 Illinois, mixed lot, from 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for STEWARD & BURST 66 Ohios, from good to prime, from 15c.@16½c. ⅌ lb., average weight 8 cwt.; also, for J. ELLINGER, 48 Virginians, coarse Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ lb. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 75 Illinois, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for C. Q. BRIGGS, 36 Ohios, common Cattle, from 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. MOOREHOUSE & MILLER sold for CONEY & MCPHERSON 60 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt. R. MUERY sold for W. FITCH 44 Illinois Fair Cattle from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. DOLBY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 32 Illinois, from Common to Good, from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. CLEMENS sold 53 Ohios from Common to Prime, from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. average weight, 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 85 Illinois, from Common to Good, from 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 169 Kentuckys, from Common to Good, from 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb., average weight, 7 cwt.; also, 199 Texans, grazed in Illinois, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW MARKET

Sheep Market.—No sales effected up to 11:45 A. M. KASE & HAUVER'S weekly report for week ending Jan. 15, 1870: 2,923 Sheep; price received, $12,843 31; average per head, $4 40; range of prices from 5½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. BELLIS & PIDCOCK'S weekly report for week ending Jan. 15, 1870: 8,485 Sheep; price received, $38,809 70.

Communipaw Hog Market.—MCBRIDE & BARTLETT'S weekly report for week ending Jan. 15, 1870: 2,357 dressed Hogs, average weight 165 lbs., at 13 3-5c. ⅌ lb. Range of prices for past week: City-dressed Hogs, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 11½c. ⅌ lb.

The gross arrivals at the Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day were 1,735 head of horned Cattle 1,413 Hogs, 4,490 Sheep; arrived in 148 cars. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1870: 2,732 head of horned Cattle, 7,794 Hogs, 13,317 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 510 head of horned Cattle, 7,740 Hogs, 11,017 Sheep.

At Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, the weekly report of sales effected were as follows: 460 Sheep, from 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; 29 Beeves, from 11c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; 80 Cows and Calves sold together, from $70@$110 ⅌ head; fed Veals sold from 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUSEDAY, JAN. 18, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
BUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
DAVID GARRICK, PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
READINGS BY MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The excitement in Paris yesterday, arising from the proceedings of the Corp Legislatif regarding Deputy Henri Rochefort, was intense. The Chamber was crowded, and a great gathering of the people about the hall increased as the debate progressed. The Police were also present in strong force. The debate opened with a proposition from the "Left Centre" to withdraw the prosecution. M. Ollivier opposed this and demanded a vote under a threat of the resignation of the Ministry. M. Rochefort made a violent speech, and declared the Ministry had deteremined to git rid of him as a Deputy, being unable otherwise to destroy him. The debate which began at 3 o'clock terminated at 6, in a vote by which the arraignment was ordered by 226 to 34. The Chamber soon after adjourned. On the announcement of the result, outside "demonstrations" were made in favor of Rochefort, and up to 8 P. M. crowds continued to gather in the streets, shouting for him.....A dispatch from Rome says 300 members of the Ecumenical Council refuse to sign a petition in favor of infallibility, and the opponents of the proposed dogma are preparing a counter petition, believing they will meet with support enough to defeat the dogma. The London *Tablet*, the English organ of the Church, predicts an enormous majority in favor of the dogma, and the London *Times* thinks the presence of French troops may embolden the Pope to insist on this point, notwithstanding the opposition in the Council....The Austrian Empress took leave of the Pope on Sunday.

CONGRESS.

At the opening of the Senate, yesterday, a considerable quantity of new business was presented. The House bill of last session prohibiting the assignment of retired officers to duty on full pay, was passed. Mr. Sumner introduced a substitute for the bill in regard to international telegraphic communication, and reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill, without amendment, providing for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliation by the French prior to July 31, 1801. Three Commissioners are to be appointed, and the amount of the claims is not to exceed $5,000,000. Not much progress was made with the Virginia bill. The Senate bill, after a debate, was tabled by a vote of 25 to 23, and the House bill was taken up. Pending a discussion on an amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds, to insert the proposition previously incorporated in the Senate bill, in regard to the imposition of a test-oath, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House among the bills introduced were the following: For the promotion of American commerce by repealing the tonnage tax on American vessels; for an adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April; for the payment of a year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the family of Edwin M. Stanton, deceased, and to abolish the franking privilege from July 1, 1870. Resolutions were adopted, among others, declaring that economy required that no official salary should be increased; donating cannon for a soldier's lot in the Chicago Cemetery, and calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the names of defaulting Paymasters since March 1, 1869, and the amount of the defalcation. A resolution making eight hours a day's work for Government employes was referred. Mr. Judd addressed the House at length in support of his bill to regulate Congressional apportionment for the Forty-second Congress, and was followed by Messrs. Hale, Clark and McCrary, when the matter went over for the day. The sum of $3,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the Committee engaged in investigating the gold conspiracy. Pending a motion to suspend the rules in order to admit the introduction of a joint resolution, which was objected to, in relation to the McGarahan claim, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico by way of Havana represent the revolt in San Luis Potosi as spreading. Some Federal Generals have joined the insurgents. The Federal troops in Durango have pronounced against the National Government, together with the inhabitants of several districts in Morelia.

Captain Andrew E. Warner, veteran of the War of 1812, and Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Maryland, died at Baltimore, in that State, on Sunday, at the age of 84 years.

The State Senate held an evening session last night, at which the business was confined to the introduction of bills and some progress in one or two measures in Committee of the Whole.

Dispatches from the West report a severe rain-storm, accompanied by a tornado, at Cave City, by which eight persons were instantly killed at the railway station there.

Messrs. Albert Speyers, and John Bonner, brokers, of this City, were examined yesterday at Washington by the Committee now sitting to investigate the late gold conspiracy.

The United States Supreme Court resumed its sessions yesterday. The death of the late Edwin M. Stanton was announced by Attorney-General Hoar, who pronounced a eulogy on the deceased, and the Court adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Hon. H. H. Emmons as Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

The Commission, appointed for that purpose, has reported to Congress that Lafayette-square, Washington, is the most eligible site for the proposed new State Department building, and the next Scott-square, in the event of the rejection of the former.

The Bricklayers' National Convention, last week in session at Chicago, selected Pittsburg, Penn., as the next place of meeting.

The Fifteenth amendment was ratified on Saturday by the Legislature of Mississippi, with only one dissenting vote. In a special dispatch to the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* it is stated that Messrs. Eggleston and Ames will probably be elected Senators.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday morning passed resolutions reaffirming the action of the Board in regard to canal matters adopted a year ago. The Board will attend the Canal Convention at Rochester to-morrow in a body.

Ex-Secretary Seward and party have arrived at Havana, Cuba, in the *Cleopatra*, from Vera Cruz, where they will remain for a week.

There are about 550 canal boats frozen in or blocked up by ice along the canal at Kingston. Nearly 100 hundred of these are laden with coal.

George B. Senter, a prominent politician of Ohio, died on Sunday at Cleveland.

The motion to set aside the judgment in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, in Albion, has been ordered over to a special term at Rochester, on the 31st inst., by Judge Talcott.

LOCAL.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed Mr. Kerrigan to supervise all matter prepared for publication in the Corporation papers, he to receive for such services the same salary as that paid the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board.

An ordinance imposing a penalty on all persons using awnings, the drippings from which fall on the sidewalks, was adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday.

The wholesale boot and shoe dealers had a meeting yesterday at the Astor House to inaugurate a trade union. Many speakers, members of the trade, advocated the movement with great emphasis, and a motion that such a union be formed, was unanimously carried. A Committee of ten on permanent organization was appointed, who are to report on the 31st inst. S. Hyatt, Esq., acted as Chairman and J. E. Hedges, Esq., as Secretary.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York held an adjourned meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening. Dr. William A. Hammond read a paper on "Spinal Irritation," which was listened to by a large audience composed of students and others interested in medical science.

The examination in the case of Ramon H. Latour, an extensive shipper of goods from this port to Havana, who is charged with having obtained a large quantity of goods in a fraudulent manner, is now being conducted before Commissioner Betts.

Behind the Scenes at Albany.

There are many persons extant who still cherish the old-fashioned idea that when the State Legislature is in session the time has arrived for the reform of serious abuses. We could all suggest a variety of measures which would be certain to promote good government, and assist in raising the character and improving the position of the State. Our prosperity, great as it is, might be made much greater if our representatives were honestly desirous of furthering the interests of the people at large. The management of the Metropolis might be redeemed from the evil character it has so long borne, and the pressure of local taxation could be lightened in no small degree. The Legislature is the place where in theory all this work ought to be carried out, and, we repeat, there are still worthy persons alive, especially in the country, who have a vague sort of hope about this time of year that all abuses are about to be redressed. We need not say that practical politicians entertain no such expectations. They have seen the farce on too many occasions to be in any doubt as to what it is really going to end in.

Our correspondent at Albany has already given us some idea of the objects and ends which the Democratic members of the Legislature have set before them. The New-York delegation in both Houses are all Democrats, with a single exception. They have gone to Albany with a distinct motive, and they are full of determination to accomplish it. Need we tell our City readers what that motive is? To render life and property secure, for instance, or to check corruption and maladministration in their grossest forms? Nothing of the kind. Our representatives at Albany have only one ambition. It is to fill their pockets at the expense of other people. Each member expects "personal promotion to some lucrative office." The struggle for the plunder necessarily leads to a warfare of cliques. One set has influence with the Board of Aldermen, and naturally wishes to increase the power of the Board. It is a wild and furious scramble for the public money. The interests of the community are put aside with a contemptuous cynicism which affords in itself a striking commentary on the present standard of our public life.

Under such circumstances what can we reasonably expect but a perpetuity of misgovernment and dishonesty? We hear of plan after plan for adding to the existing evils of our State and City Government, and even for reviving abuses which we had managed to get rid of in past years. If the leaders of the Democratic Party were capable of pursuing a wise policy for once, they would endeavor to remove all the scandals which are associated with their name in connection with this State. They would say to each other, "Let us prove to the people that Democratic principles are not inconsistent with an able and honest administration. Let us get rid of the taunt that fraud and corruption inevitably go hand in hand with the demoralized rabble which now represents a once powerful party. Let us for once go in resolutely for good government by way of investment for the future." Perhaps the followers would be too strong for the leaders, even if they did come to such a determination as this. But the experiment was worth trying. Democracy has become a synonym for the worst forms of corruption. It was possible for the chiefs of the party to make an effort to wipe this stain away. But they have not the grace even to show a desire to live in a reputable manner. They quarrel for the public money like banditti over a stolen purse. This City is to be handed completely over to the class which outrages public morals at masquerades, and shields murderers and thieves from the hand of justice. Of course there is no immediate remedy. But our misfortune may prove of some benefit to the country at large. The people will have the opportunity of seeing the true point of Democratic principles. The government of this City and State ought to be quite sufficient to ruin the Democratic Party in the estimation of the nation.

What Protection Does Pig Iron Require?

The iron manufacturers who impugned the accuracy of Mr. Wells' statements in regard to the cost of producing pig iron in this country gain little by the encounter. The Special Commissioner of Revenue, it may be remembered, reported that "in the case of furnaces favorably situated, under good management, and with coal at ordinary prices, it is not in excess of from $24 to $26 per ton, and in some instances is much less than this figure." The proprietors of sundry furnaces in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna regions, declare this statement "erroneous, and, if accepted by Congress, a most dangerous guide to legislation." They allege that the average cost per ton at their furnaces in 1868, and in the first six months of 1869, was upwards of $29 per ton, "exclusive of any interest on capital and the expenses of moving product from the furnaces." And the intervention of Congress has been invoked to ascertain on what data the Commissioner based his allegations. It is a question of fact, and Mr. Wells has met it frankly.

The first witness cited by the Commissioner is Mr. George T. Lewis, of Clarksville, Tenn., formerly one of the owners of the Cumberland Iron Works in that State. He estimates the cost of manufacturing iron "in localities lying directly upon railroads," and in the vicinity of ore, coal and limestone, at $16 90 per ton. In Nashville the metal would cost $22 60; while, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, it can be made and delivered at the latter place at a cost of $19 per ton. In Missouri, again, according to Professor Waterhouse—whose trustworthiness is attested by the Governor of the State, and by the Board of Trade and Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis—the cost of a ton of pig iron, including interest, taxes and insurance, is $25; the outlay for ore, coal and labor being much heavier than in Jownstown, Penn. At Youngstown, Ohio, the proprietors of the Mahoning Works report the cost to be about $25 per ton.

How far do these statements, referring to Tennessee, Missouri, and Ohio, determine the cost of production in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania? Mr. Wells replies by adducing the testimony of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a practical man, who, in a recent report to the State Department, after glancing at the cost of the manufacture of pig iron in Europe, says:

> "In the United States, the cheapest region for the manufacture of pig iron, as yet extensively developed, is on the Lehigh River, in the State of Pennsylvania, where, taking coal and ore at their actual cost of mining, pig iron is produced at an average cost of $24 per ton."

Whether this estimate includes interest and taxes, Mr. Hewitt does not state. If not, Mr. Wells remarks that $2 per ton should be added, which would still leave the average not in excess of the Commissioner's estimate.

Still further to strengthen his case, Mr. Wells presents information received from a representative of a firm engaged in the manufacture of iron in Eastern Pennsylvania, who asserts that "the profit on pig making, in any place where a furnace ought to have been built, is at least 150 per cent. Pigs can be made," he adds, "from $22 to $23 per ton and pay a profit equal to any reasonable business; all above that is extortion."

The discrepancy between these estimates and those of the iron manufacturers, who have appealed to Congress, Mr. Wells cannot be required to explain. He merely exhibits the data on which he proceeded in the preparation of his report. That this foundation is narrow, he does not deny; that it is not broader, he explains, is a circumstance attributable to the Pennsylvania manufacturers themselves; he sought specific information from them, but in vain. Their memorial to Congress he now makes the groundwork of an argument to show that a duty of $3, gold, "is more than sufficient to place the manufacturers of the highest cost pig iron in the United States on terms of perfect equality with their foreign competitors."

Labor Movements.

The strikes which are continually heard of in almost every class of industry have rendered it very desirable, on behalf of those interests, that some exposition of their results should be offered. The opinion is frequently expressed that, as a rule, strikes have been successful. We have taken pains to arrive at the facts, which will be found detailed in another column. The past year has been remarkable for the number and magnitude of these occurrences. There were no less than thirty, and while some succeeded, many others were failures. Among the latter class were those of the waiters and paper stainers, plasterers and painters. Of course, in these cases there was direct loss, without any gain, and in all the expense of the maintenance of large numbers has been very great. The main conclusion, however, appears to be that, however justly various grievances have been complained of, the utility of strikes remains more than doubtful. The popular mind is rather seeking other solutions of the questions between labor and capital. The successful foundation of coöperative enterprises by some trades has conveyed a lesson which is being carefully studied. There cannot be too much attention paid to the fact that, while merely destructive forces have been called into being, other methods have been realized by which men and women have become their own employers.

The large number of societies in this City and vicinity alone—eighty-eight, with a membership of 72,544 persons—represents undoubtedly a great element of social power, and one capable, if wisely directed, of effecting many things by which the working classes might be much benefited. But it is very questionable whether the efforts made so far have been directed sufficiently towards the true interests of labor. There has been much speaking and writing, but is the result a more generally clear understanding of political and social economies? Labor has its rights; but what are these rights as affecting the individual as well as the masses? It would seem as if impracticable theories have taken the place of sound discussion in too many instances, and that a very mischievous class antagonism has been too often encouraged. This is unfortunate, for the problem to be solved is not how to set labor and capital against each other, but how they may be made to work together in harmony. If the trade societies will devote themselves more distinctly to this branch of the subject, solutions of trouble at once easier and more effectual than the closing of manufactories and workshops by the withdrawal of workmen, may be found.

Pauperism and Plunder in Brooklyn.

The extravagant and profligate expenditure of the public money by the Democratic Board of Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County has at last reached a point that excites apprehension and alarm, even on the part of the leaders of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn. If the various reports of the Superintendents are to be accepted as conclusive upon the facts with which they deal, then it must be admitted that there is a fearful increase of pauperism in that city. With a population of 266,661 in 1860, $119,132 89 was expended for the benefit of the poor during the year ending July 31, 1861, and for the year ending July 31, 1862, $131,078 24. And these sums are said to have included provision made for 7,786 wives and and children of soldiers. For the year ending July 31, 1863, there was expended $141,640 52, and for last year $454,000. The sum of $550,000 was applied for for the present year, and the Supervisors appropriated $480,000. But five months of the present year have elapsed and the Superintendents' report shows that $300,000 of the $480,000 appropriated has been already expended, and they declare that $200,000 more, or $680,000 in all, will be necessary to carry them through the year. The largest number of paupers ever received in the institutions of Kings County in any one year was 8,499. That was in the year ending Aug. 1, 1866; and the gross amount expended for that period was $404,564. At the beginning of 1866 there were 2,089 inmates of the various institutions against 2,030 at the beginning of the present year; and yet with this decrease of fifty-nine, and the cost of supplies diminished from ten to fifty per cent., the Superintendents are spending nearly double the amount expended in 1866-7. The Superintendents further report that during the year ending Aug. 1, 1869, there were received into the various institutions 7,516 persons, and the number of persons who received temporary relief during the same period is stated at 32,829, making in all upwards of 40,000 paupers in Brooklyn, supported in whole or in part by the Superintendents of the Poor. If to this number is added those who receive assistance from the various charitable societies of the city, and who never apply to the Superintendents for aid, the total will be increased several thousands. But, leaving these latter out of the account, it follows that, as the population of Brooklyn scarcely if at all exceeds 380,000, every ninth person is a pauper.

There is not an intelligent person in the State, however, who does not know that these figures are false and fraudulent. There are not 40,000 paupers in Brooklyn, nor 15,000. Even England, which is cursed with an extent of pauperism to which this country is happily a stranger, only returns about one person in thirty as in the receipt of public charity. The same percentage applied to Brooklyn would give only about 12,000 persons entitled to relief from the Superintendents, and this would include at least 5,000 persons who were proper subjects for merely temporary assistance. Yet the total number reported by the Superintendents reached the enormous aggregate of 32,800 last year.

A correct explanation of the enormous expenditure reported by the Board must be sought in their partisan profligacy rather than in the real amount of pauperism. The money has not been distributed among those who are proper objects of public charity. The belief is that much of it has gone into the pockets of political adventurers, and to the followers and friends of the Superintendents themselves. This view of the case is not without support derived from the statements of these officers, as submitted to the Supervisors in August last. Thus it appears that of the $454,000 expended, upwards of $160,000 was used outside the institutions, leaving less than $300,000 as the cost of maintaining them for the year ending July 31. They began last year with 1,995 inmates, as against 2,030 for the present year. Applications for outdoor relief are not numerous before the 1st of January. Yet the Superintendents have expended in five months, from August to the 1st instant, $300,000. The latest report throws additional light on this dark subject. For the purpose of furnishing outdoor "temporary relief" the county is divided into five districts. In the First District there appears to have been expended last year in temporary relief $63,476 93, and for services in distributing this money $8,636 was paid. In the Second District $43,474 was spent for relief, and for services $7,665 49, besides office expenses, $1,301 97. In this district, therefore, the distribution of $34,000 in groceries and fuel cost $8,906, besides the salaries of the Superintendents. In the Third District $26,970 was disbursed, and of this amount $8,094 was paid for services. Here, again, it cost $8,000 to distribute $18,000 worth of groceries and coal, or nearly fifty per cent. In the Fourth District the outlay was $9,440 30, of which $504 was for services. In the Fifth District $9,856 64 was expended, of which sum $676 was for services. The cost in the whole county of distributing about $100,000 worth of groceries and fuel to the poor was $25,515. And yet the men who are responsible for this extravagant mismanagement have the impudence to come before the public and ask for $200,000 more to be disbursed among the political sharpers of the city!

Here, then, is an opportunity for an instructive investigation. To whom has this money been distributed? Would it not be well for the Supervisors to ascertain the names of some of the 32,829 paupers in Brooklyn? Also, the names and amounts paid to the men employed by the Superintendents, and upon whose reports these sums have been absorbed? If it should appear that all of them belong to the Ring, and that a majority of them were canvassers at the last election, the cause of the rapid increase of "pauperism" in Kings County will be in good part explained.

Staff and Line Again.

As the time for the decision of the staff and line dispute in the navy approaches, the contest increases in bitterness. The report of the Naval Board assembled to consider the subject will shortly be laid before Congress; and, meanwhile, no stone is left unturned by either party to help its cause. The public has lately been drawn in under the rival banners; for, in answer to the request of the Surgeons to their brethren through the country to petition Congress for an increase of staff rank, the line officers have spread a counter-memorial among the merchants of New-York.

To any just representation of the merits of the case, there can be no objection; on the contrary, Congress needs to hear both sides, before deciding between them. But "fair play is a jewel;" and it is hardly fair play to accuse the Surgeons of "aiming at command" because they seek a restoration of their former rank, and of encouraging "insubordination" by demanding that rank shall be respected.

So far as appears from anything on the record, the staff have never been guilty of usurping command, merely because they held a high relative rank. Assimilated rank is no novelty in our navy. Twenty-five years ago the Surgeons were made to rank with Lieutenants during the first twelve years of service, and after that with Commanders—a law still in force. But in time it came to be felt that a higher grade was due to these officers, considering the share they had with the line officers in the duties and perils of sea service. This view prevailed especially during the late war; and, seven years ago, Secretary Welles ordered that Surgeons, Pursers and Chief Engineers should rank with Captains, instead of Commanders, after fifteen years' service—an advance of one grade—and with Commanders instead of Lieutenants after five years' service, being an advance of two grades. Unlike the order of Secretary Bancroft, eighteen years previous, this never became a law, and was revoked last year by Secretary Borie. Hence the present conflict between staff and line.

It is clear from this brief statement, however, that, in the first place, the staff movement is not one designed to encroach on the line, but to obtain a restoration of what the staff had enjoyed for nearly six years, and up to last year. It is not an innovation that they ask, but a renewal of former privileges. And it is precisely for this reason that designating the movement an "insubordination" is absurd. It is very true that, in the heated controversy, and pending the final decision by Congress upon Secretary Borie's revocation of his predecessor's order, some of the Surgeons have acted with more zeal than discretion. Some of them have disobeyed orders under an impression that they were doing right to make "test questions" of certain points of command. We have already expressed our views regarding this method of procedure, and shown how in certain cases it was wrong. But these individual exceptions have nothing to do with the great and general movement, which is perfectly just and proper. If Surgeons have no right to ask for more rank, what rights have they? Secretary Borie himself, in the case of the court martial of Green, said he had no doubt of the correctness of the Surgeon's motive, though he censured his act. And in any case it is absurd to connect the idea of "insubordination," past, present or prospective, with this very natural aim of the Surgeons.

In the next place, as to the charge of "seeking to command," the facts we have briefly recorded refute the idea. In the six years from 1863 to 1869, did any ambitious doctor or Paymaster seek to run away with his ship? The cases in which these officers outranked the officers commanding ships must have been very exceptional we admit, as they would be hereafter. But whenever they did occur, were the perils feared by line officers realized? On the contrary, there was no appreciable difference between the power of command enjoyed by line officers then and now. The question then is, can it fairly be represented that what the Surgeons and Paymasters and Engineers are aiming at, is the command of the ships to which they may be attached? Or can it even be represented fairly that this would be the practical result of an increase of rank, when such an increase has subsisted for years without injury?

All that we seek in this matter is a fair representation for both sides. We are aware of the vexation which has been caused to line officers by some of the preposterous demands made in past years by staff officers. A little while ago a distinguished Chief Engineer was commonly believed to be pushing hard for the rank of "Rear Admiral,"—the havoc he had made (though it was all in weakening our own navy, like a gun whose kick is worse than its fire) entitling him, in his own opinion, to that grade at least. Paymasters, who had done useful but not brilliant service, desired Congress to authorize them to be called only Commander, Captain, or Commodore. The matter was pushed very far, and Secretary Borie's order was a reaction the other way. But there is no question that a proper mean is attainable. It is a question of what service, and how many years thereof, shall entitle the Surgeon, Paymaster and Engineer to such and such assimilated rank; and we have the whole list of grades, from Lieutenant to Admiral, to figure upon. What we maintain is, that a fair and just compromise, made by competent authority, is conceivable. It is not a question in which either side needs to carry its doctrine to its farthest extreme.

Here are some notes from the "short and simple annals of the poor" in this City, enough to give one the heartache to read: Mrs. A makes vests at eighteen cents apiece for a wholesale house. She can earn $8 a month by working fourteen hours a day, including Sundays. She pays $3 a month for her attic, and has two small children to support. She has eaten meat once only—and then it was given to her—since Thanksgiving Day. Another case: Kate A, a "finisher" of fine shirts, makes about $2 a week, working hard for it. She has a grandmother to support, and "has often lived for weeks on bread and water, in order to afford the old woman a little broth every day." The *Star*, which is enabled to describe these cases from the diary of a lady who has visited them, gives a still more painful instance of the hardships caused by scarcity of employment or inadequate wages. And yet we have been assured that in this City there is no necessity to organize societies for the relief of distress—while well-meaning ladies are at a loss to know how to do any good in the world.

Congress, it is said, has hopes of finishing its work by the 1st of May. If a short session be the aim, it is at least desirable that all important bills, including the appropriations, should be reported in due season for deliberate legislation, so that the bulk of the year's work may be accomplished betimes. Early adjournments usually so crowd the end of a session with important matters that ample justice cannot be done them. "Log-rollers" and lobbyists rely upon the crush and jam of a closing session for defeating bills they could not otherwise defeat, and carrying measures that would otherwise be voted down. Our Washington correspondent says that "at least three weeks" are likely to be devoted to contested election cases, while "as to the other subjects of a national character, they can be passed upon in the same length of time." It strikes us that this is rather an unfair division of labor as between election cases and the other national subjects; and it is to be regretted that committee work on the former usually relieves the House of so little discussion. However, it is three good months and more to the time indicated in conversation for adjournment, and so we may therefore spare specific prophecies.

They are very warm hearted in California. In one of the cities there used to be a faro bank at the top of a hill. At night the merry gamesters would come out for a change of air and pastime, and fire their pistols down the principal street, taking their chances as to whom they hit. The same warm and impulsive disposition was shown at a billiard match in San Francisco the other evening. The contest was for the championship, and Mr. Deery, the champion at the time, managed to retain the prize. He seemed to know the company, for the moment the game was over he attempted to make his escape from the room. But his "friends" caught hold of him, "and at one time it looked as if they would pull his head and limbs off." It did not come quite to that, but in a few moments his "silk hat was knocked down over his eyes, and his clothing nearly torn from him." It really must be a blessed privilege to arouse the enthusiasm and gratitude of the Californians.

A very unpleasant affair has occurred at Winchester, Ind. A milliner named Caroline Smith occupied one of the upper rooms of a store. She appears to possess the "fatal gift of beauty,"—or, at any rate, the attentions she received were so importunate that at last she bought herself a revolver to keep her admirers off. Last Thursday night a man, supposed to have been drunk, came and rudely knocked at her door. When he had thus exercised his beclouded wits for some time, he went down stairs. Miss Smith then opened a window, saw a man at the foot of the stairs, fired her pistol, and killed him instantly. It only happened that he was the wrong man! He had never been near the lovely milliner's door. In fact, the deceased was a poor fellow on his way home from work, and he leaves a wife and four children to rue the impetuous Miss Smith's mistake. In the approaching millenium, ladies, it is to be hoped, will not carry six-shooters.

The authorities of the Swiss Canton of Appenzell take the opening of the Council at Rome quite seriously. They have issued a proclamation interdicting all public amusements during the Council, under the severest penalties. They assign as their reason for this restriction that "noisy and coarse pleasures would disturb the Christian thinkers and Fathers of the Church who are striving to restore order and peace to a troubled society." It is to be hoped, in the interest of the pious Appenzellites, who are thus cut off from their customary enjoyments, that the Council may not last eighteen years, like its immediate predecessor.

It is fortunate that, at this juncture in Georgia affairs, an officer of General Terry's stamp is in command—fortunate for the people of the State, and fortunate for the country. A civilian by training and a soldier by professional choice, his presence in that Military District is a guarantee that order will be preserved without intentional injustice, and that the rights of citizens and property will be secure. As a lawyer and public man, he will be likely not to overstep the bounds of just authority, and to respect the welfare of individuals as a mere martinet might not trouble himself to do. As an officer, on the other hand, he will take care to maintain his authority; and of his promptness and vigor his career during the war furnished abundant proof. A position so trying and delicate calls for peculiar skill and discretion, which, however, the experience and the temperament of General Terry warrant us in expecting at his hands. His orders to sub-district commanders, like that to Major Kline, directing immediate report to headquarters of all action taken in any case, show that he intends to concentrate responsibility in himself, and so mete out an even-handed justice.

The rather startling statement has been made in reference to Mr. Charles Mathews, the actor, that he first appeared on the Liverpool stage, sixty-six years ago. Supposing him to have begun acting at 15, this would make him out to be 81 years of age. The truth is that it was on the broader stage of this world that Mr. Mathews made his first appearance, sixty-six years ago. He was born at Liverpool so far back as that, and is certainly not a young man to make a voyage to the antipodes. He told a Liverpool audience lately that he thought "it better to go before he became old, and his faculties were impaired—before the flush of his early youth had departed." Some men never get old, and Charles Mathews seems to be one of them.

Agglomeration is evidently the word for the present age and its enlargements. All things agglomerate—dry goods establishments, ferry companies, railway lines, land-telegraph lines, as well as a number of other industrial interests; and now we have the great ocean cables, on which we were founding so many economic hopes growing out of the idea of a wholesome rivalry, going the same way—they agglomerate also; and we have three single telegraphs rolled into one, economically speaking. It seems useless to argue against what looks like the inevitable tendency of human effort. Men are giving way to machinery, and individual work is losing itself in system and a community of interest. Tennyson speaks of a stage in a man's life when "the individual withers and the world is more and more." This sentiment may be applied to the existing age of the world itself, which in this respect has a curious kind of millenial tendency, very puzzling for all observers of social progress.

The "news from Paraguay" announces in the same breath that "the flight of Lopez and the termination of the war are fully confirmed," and that "the war is by no means ended, but Lopez is in the Great Cordilleras with an army of 8,000 men," while the Lisbon advices show that "Lopez is wandering with a few followers about the deserts of the Brazilian provinces," the Paris dispatches say that "President Lopez has not left Paraguay." For the last four years the Paris and Lisbon advices (representing the Paraguayan and the Allied accounts respectively) have always contradicted each other within a few days' time. The present, however, is a touch beyond anything previous, because these accounts come on the same day. Yet the explanation is simple. As a war, the struggle of Lopez is doubtless over. The Allies have pursued him as far as they can in force, and further chase is fruitless. Yet as a guerilla operation, the contest continues, and probably will until the death of Lopez or some rash movement leading to his capture, shall end it. The difficulty has been that the Allies have preferred to treat Lopez as an outlaw rather than as an enemy, and have declined to offer him any terms that he will, or perhaps can, accept. The wisdom of this move is one thing, and a doubtful one; its effect is another, and a certain one. The effect is to prolong the remnants of a contest which had otherwise been long since ended.

The error by which the fire alarm in this City on Sunday night took twenty minutes for correct transmission, is a sample of the confusion which may arise, not only from a mixture of bells and telegraphs, but a too intricate and minute subdivision of numbered districts. The bells are of course a nuisance, especially when they give out their clangor at "the drowsy hour of night." But even they are preferable to a chance of confusion from too much multiplicity of arrangements. Why should numbered directions be sent by telegraph at all, indeed? Would it not have been as easy to notify the engines to go to No. 11 Carlisle-street, as to transmit signal No. 15, which after all in the process turned into No. 71? The hint afforded by this occurrence will, however, probably not be lost. In any system of alarm in which haste is the first necessity, simple and non-technical methods are generally the best.

The recent exposure of proceedings in the late Surrogate's Court seems not unlikely to be followed by others. The new incumbent, in reply to a complaint of exorbitant fees in a will case, states that a special guardian—such an officer being attached by law to the Court—filed written allegations against the probate of *all* wills, the alleged purpose being to obtain from executors fees, which they paid rather than submit to vexatious delays. In short, says Mr. Hutchings, the new Surrogate, the power of the special guardian, whose duty is to protect the interests of minors, to see that the will is properly executed, and that they are not unjustly deprived of the estates of their parents, has been abused. The case in question appears a very heartless one, and it is well that investigation has so soon taken place. The business which has been thus delayed is to be at once proceeded with, and the official, by whose means the delays have been effected, is removed, so far as the Surrogate possessed power to do so. In addition to this, the practice of appointing clerks in the office as auditors, referees, or special guardians, is to be terminated—a reform which has long been called for, and which will be welcomed with gratitude in many quarters.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 17.

The anthracite coal trade is very dull, and comparatively few collieries are at work. The supply of coal at all the great centres is reported up to the demand, and at Elizabethport considerably in excess of the supply of vessels necessary for its distribution. At Port Richmond, in consequence of the limited production of coal in the Schuylkill region and the demand for it on the line, the supply is hardly kept up, though there are but few vessels there and freights are high. Still the shipments for a week past have rather exceeded the receipts. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage of 27,583 tons of all kinds for the week ending on the 13th inst., against 19,572 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year to the same date 343,824 tons, against 250,377 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 93,447 tons. The tonnage of all the principal carrying companies for the week, so far as reported, is 156,989 tons, and for the new coal year 721,948 tons, against 545,910 tons to corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 176,038 tons. In the several coal regions, and, in fact, in all the departments of the trade, the next season's business is discussed with much earnestness. In the Schuylkill region there have been several informal conferences between the representatives of the operators and miners in reference to the establishment of a basis for wages, but as yet nothing has been positively concluded. The former urge $2 as the basis, and the representatives of the miners contend for $2 25 to $2 50 per ton. A good feeling seems to prevail between the parties, and there is every reason to believe that disputes will be fewer in the future between the operators and the workmen, while the competition between the several regions and their respective carrying companies will be more vigorous—all which will tend to the greatest possible production of coal, and to the cheapening of prices. The prospect for a large production of coal in any one year, so early in the season, was never better than now. There is a disposition among all parties in the trade to work in harmony.

The Century Club.

The Committee of fifty appointed by the Club on Nov. 23 met at the Club room, No. 109 East Fifteenth-street, last evening, and presented a constitution and a list of officers for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The object of this movement is the establishment of a free institution for the collection of works of art, and amongst its supporters are many of the leading citizens of the Metropolis. Hon. E. D. Morgan was Chairman of the meeting. The report of the first Committee was received, and that Committee discharged. Another Committee of five was appointed to draw up another ticket, as that presented was not approved.

TELEGRAMS.

Deputy Rochefort's Case in the French Chamber.

Arraignment Ordered by an Immense Majority.

Great Popular Excitement in the Streets of Paris.

A Tornado with Thunder and Lightning in the West.

Eight Persons Killed at Cave City, Ky.

EUROPE.

The Rochefort Case in the French Chamber—Determined Attitude of the Government—The Demand for the Arraignment Conceded by a Large Majority—Great Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, the debate on the arraignment of Deputy HENRI ROCHEFORT was opened. From the beginning of the sitting the Chamber was crowded with spectators, and all the Deputies were present. M. ROCHEFORT occupied his usual seat, and all the members of the Cabinet were present on the Ministerial bench. M. ESTANCELIN opened the discussion with a proposition made on the part of the Left Centre. He said that they felt confident of the strength of the Ministry, and would advise that the prosecution against the offending Deputy be abandoned. M. OLLIVIER replied that the Government could not accept this proposition. He demanded a vote of the Chamber on the question at issue; otherwise the Ministers could not continue in office. This declaration was received with applause from all parts of the hall. M. ROCHEFORT made a violent speech. He declared that the Ministry were determined to get rid of him as a Deputy, not being able otherwise to destroy him. ROCHEFORT was frequently interrupted by protestations from the members. A crowd is collecting around the Hall of the Corps Legislatif. A large Police force is at hand. The debate is still going on (3 P. M.)

PARIS, Jan. 17—5 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif, M. ROCHEFORT made a brief but bitter speech in reply to the Minister of Justice, and was frequently applauded by the spectators in the galleries and lobbies. Immense crowds of people are gathered in the Place de la Concorde and on the quay of the Tuileries, opposite the hall of the Legislative Body. The guards have been doubled.

5:30 P. M.—The Police prevent the people from crowding around the Legislative Chamber. The public are not permitted to cross the Pont de la Concorde, which leads directly to that point.

6 P. M.—The debate in the Chamber is closed, and a vote has just been taken. The Chamber has decided to grant the demand of the Government for the arraignment of ROCHEFORT by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood 226 for and 34 against prosecution. As soon as the vote was announced, Deputy GAMBETTA rose and protested against this sudden termination of the debate, which he charged was brought about to prevent a proper consideration of so grave a question. The Chamber then adjourned. When the news of the result was received by the crowds waiting outside, a great demonstration was made in favor of ROCHEFORT in the Place de la Concorde.

6:30 P. M.—Another popular manifestation of sympathy for ROCHEFORT is reported in the Boulevard Montmartre.

8 P. M.—Crowds are still collected in the streets shouting for ROCHEFORT.

La Marseillaise to-day publishes the following dispatch from Madrid:

"A public meeting of 20,000 Republicans in Madrid, by unanimous vote, send congratulations to the Republicans of Paris, and to Deputy ROCHEFORT, the devoted champion of democracy."

The Ecumenical Council—Threatening Opposition to the Dogma of Infallibility.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Empress of Austria took leave of the Pope yesterday. She received the communion from him.....Over 300 of the fathers have refused to sign the petition in favor of infallibility. Many others have returned evasive answers. The opposers of the project intend getting up a counter petition, and assert they are sure of adherents enough to defeat infallibility.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Tablet* (Catholic organ) says the majority in the Ecumenical Council in favor of the proposition of infallibility will be enormous. The *Times* thinks that the presence of the French troops may encourage the Pope to insist on infallibility and the syllabus, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Council.

MEXICO.

Revolutionary Movements in Various States—Federal Troops and Generals Opposing the National Authority—A Specie Train Seized by a State.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, *via* HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The revolution in the State of San Luis Potosi is increasing. The Governor of the State and the members of the Legislature are still held prisoners, and some Federal Generals have joined the insurgents. The officer commanding the Federal troops in that State reports that his forces are not strong enough to operate against the usurpers. The Federal troops in Durango, under the command of General HERRERA, have pronounced against and refused to recognize the National Government. The inhabitants in several districts of the State of Morelia have also pronounced against the national authority. A detachment of Federal troops sent against them was defeated. The rebels in the State of Puebla continue to maintain a defiant attitude in the Sierra. Their leaders have issued a decree pardoning all Imperialists....SALAZAR and PORTILLA have arrived in the capital.... Signor CATTANO, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, has been officially received by the President....The family of President JUAREZ will soon sail on a trip to Europe.....The Miraflores Mills, the largest in Mexico, have been destroyed by fire. One thousand operatives are thrown out of employment....The State of Aguas Calientes seized a conducta of $80,000 on the way to Mexico, and appropriated the funds.

CUBA.

Arrival of Mr. Seward at Havana—A Week's Sojourn Contemplated.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The steamships *Cleopatra* and *France* have arrived here from Vera Cruz. Among the passengers by the former were Secretary SEWARD and his party. They are all well. They will probably remain a week or so in Havana.

The Spanish Fleet at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—A fleet of thirteen Spanish gunboats, under convoy of the frigate *Isabel la Catolica*, from New-York *via* Hampton Roads, put into this harbor to-day for coal and supplies. They expect to remain here about ten days, when they will leave for Cuba.

Death of Prominent Citizens of Baltimore—A Veteran, a Merchant and a Clergyman Deceased.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—Captain ANDREW E. WARNER, a highly respected citizen of this place, died yesterday at the age of 84. Captain WARNER served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Maryland, and subsequently Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the United States....DANIEL WARFIELD, Jr., of the firm of H. M. WARFIELD & Co., millers and merchants, died yesterday, aged 30. At a special meeting of the Corn and Flour Exchange, of which the deceased was a member, resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed and appropriate remarks made in respect to his memory....Dr. GEO. C. M. ROBERTS, LL. D., a well-known physician and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday, at the age of 64.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Thunder and Lightning in the West—Eight Persons Killed by a Tornado in Kentucky—Buildings Blown Down—A Flood Apprehended at Louisville.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 17.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, set in at noon to-day.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—During the thunder storm last night the mercury stood at 42°. To-day it is down to zero.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—A terrible tornado visited Cave City Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, early this morning, which caused great destruction of life and property. Seven or eight person were instantly killed, including the tankman and his family, consisting of a wife and two children, and about eighteen persons more or less injured. Quite a large number of buildings were blown down, and the timber scattered in all directions. It has not been ascertained how far the hurricane extended. The storm passed over a portion of this city, and hail, the size of walnuts, fell, stripping the trees completely of their small limbs. Several drain pipes burst, tearing large holes in the streets. The river continues rising at the rate of six inches per hour, which is higher than known for ten years. All the occupants of buildings on the levee and in the upper part of the city are vacating their premises. If the flood continues great destruction to property will ensue.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17—Evening.—A storm passed over Cave City at about 4 o'clock this morning, totally demolishing about fifty houses in Cave City and vicinity. Among the persons killed are Geo. W. Paynter, wife and child, Mrs. D. Sterritt, A. Y. Davidson, John McOwen and child, and two persons named Vanhan. Miss Fitz was mortally wounded; Miss M. Drane, Miss Neval, J. S. Foster, J. H. Brown, D. McKinnie and wife, Dr. J. S. Wilson and wife, John Edwards and wife, and a large number of other persons, were slightly wounded. The storm came from the southwest, tearing down trees and everything in its course. Houses were blown down in every direction. The citizens have been on hand since 4 o'clock this morning, rendering aid and assistance to the afflicted. The rain was pouring down at the time in torrents; women and children were scattered around their desolated homes in their night clothes, chilled through with the cold and rain. G. W. Paynter was found some three hundred yards from where his house stood, undressed. Davidson was found in a pond about one hundred yards from his house. When the house fell on Mrs. Sterritt, she had a two weeks' old baby in her arms. When found the baby was not hurt. Two men slept up-stairs in Davidson's house, they were not much hurt. About sixty families are homeless and need instant aid and assistance.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—An unusually heavy storm of rain and hail, accompanied with wind, thunder and lightning, visited this city this morning, doing considerable damage by overflowing cellars. The Little Miami River is within two feet of its highest point. The wind damaged several churches in Dayton, and the Miamisburg embankments on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad were washed away. Trains have been delayed on the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Little Miami Railroads. The Little Miami Road is under water in several places.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17.—This section of the country was visited last night by a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder. Considerable damage was done to buildings, but no lives were lost.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—A heavy thunder storm passed over this city last evening, doing considerable damage to signs, awnings, chimneys, shutters, fences, trees, &c. At the Varieties Theatre a panic occurred, during which several persons were severely bruised while attempting to escape from the building. At the Olympic Theatre, where religious services were being held, similar scenes occurred, several women fainted and a number of persons were injured. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions. The weather, which had been very warm all day, turned cold after the storm, and during the night the frost was nearly as severe as at any time during the Winter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The water in the Scioto River is higher than it has been in twenty years. Great damage has been done. No trains have reached this city from Cincinnati to-day on account of the bridge having been washed away.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17—Evening.—The great storm ended to-day, and the weather is rapidly turning cold. The Ohio River has risen ten feet, and is still rising. The water is into the basements and first floors of buildings on the river front, and there is only fifteen feet of space under the Suspension bridge. Mill Creek Valley is wholly submerged. No serious damage was occasioned by the wind, and but one person was drowned. The trains have been delayed on all the roads. The Little Miami Road is under water near Loveland, and at other places. No trains were sent out to-night. A large force is at work on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, repairing the track. The trains suspended to-day, but will resume to-morrow. All the other roads are slightly damaged. At Chilicothe a singular atmospheric phenomenon occurred during a lull of the storm about midnight, which consisted of a broad grayish light like early dawn.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

The Senate met at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice of a bill to amend the act to prevent encroachments on the grounds attached to St. John's College at Fordham, Westchester County.

Mr. GRAHAM gave notice of a bill to regulate passenger fares on railroads, and to prevent exorbitant charges when passengers omit to purchase tickets. Mr. GRAHAM also gave notice of a bill to limit the capital stock of railroad companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CAULDWELL introduced a bill in relation to the Port Chester Savings Bank.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill in relation to the Hope Union Mission School, Brooklyn.

REPORTED.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of JASON C. WASON, Justice of the Peace at Buffalo.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill repealing the act relative to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Peace in Westchester County, and to provide for holding terms of Court at White Plains, and to authorize the sale of the Bedford Court House property. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Also the bill repealing jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions, and to provide for filling vacancies in offices of Justices of Sessions. Reported to the Senate. Also the bill to authorize the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money for building a hall. Progress reported.

Adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Chatham, N. Y.—Five Buildings Burned—Loss $40,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Another disastrous fire occurred in Chatham village last night, destroying five buildings and involving a loss of over $40,000. The fire broke out in the building on the corner of Park-row and Railroad-avenue, occupied by John Van Buren, and owned by Burrows and Birge, and known as "Military Hall." Among the principal sufferers are John Van Buren, flour store, loss $6,000; Henry M. Simpson, boots and shoes, loss $7,000, insured $5,000; Wm. H. Ten Broeck, dry goods and groceries, loss $3,000, insured $2,500; Daniel L. Starks, boots and shoes, loss $3,000, fully insured; Charles F. Ashley, loss $1,000, no insurance; Leroy F. Collender, loss $200, no insurance; C. M. Burrows & Co., groceries, loss $2,500, insured $1,500; Michael McDermott, dwelling, loss $400, no insurance; T. K. Burrows, stock of jewelry, clocks, &c., loss $4,000, insured; Enright, jeweler; John Cadman, Post Office; Charles B. Canfield, *Courier* Office, and Abram Van Allen, barber, all sustained loss by the removal of goods. The *Courier* office was almost demolished in carrying out the type, presses, &c. The Odd Fellows' furniture was greatly damaged by removal, and the working tools destroyed. Dickerman's coal-yard was entirely destroyed; loss not known, but will reach $4,000; partially insured. S. & J. W. Bonight's lumber yard was partially destroyed; loss $4,000; fully insured. The buildings were all of wood. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

Meeting of the Supreme Court of the United States—Resolutions of the Bar—Addresses by the Attorney-General and the Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The Attorney-General addressed the Court as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. HOAR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORS: Since your last adjournment the emblems of public mourning have been again displayed in the Capitol of the nation under circumstances which press upon the attention of this Court with a peculiar and touching solemnity. A great man—great by the acknowledgment alike of those who feared or hated him, and of those by whom he was trusted and honored; a lawyer, a statesman, selected and confirmed, though not commissioned, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has passed away from among us. EDWIN M. STANTON, in the maturity of life, with a capacity for public service already demonstrated, in the security of established fame, seemed to our mortal vision about to enter upon a new and long career of honor and usefulness. But such was not the will of heaven: *Dis aliter visum.* It has seemed to his brethren of the Bar a fit occasion to express their regard for his memory, and they have charged me with the official and grateful duty of presenting to your Honors the resolutions which have been adopted at their meeting this morning. Of Mr. STANTON as a lawyer it is enough to say that he had risen to the foremost rank in his profession; he had adequate learning, untiring industry, a ready and retentive memory, clear comprehension of principles, the power of profound and cogent reasoning and unquestionable integrity, and he gave to the cause of his clients a vigor, energy and zeal which deserved and commanded respect. But it is not to the lawyer, eminent as he was in the science and practice of the law, that men chiefly think as they remember him. His service to mankind was on a higher and wider field. He was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. BUCHANAN on the 20th of December, 1860, in one of the darkest hours of the country's history, when the Union seemed crumbling to pieces without an arm raised for its support; when without the public councils was doubting and within were fears; when feebleness and treachery were uniting to yield whatever definite rebellion might demand, and good men everywhere were ready to despair of the Republic. For ten weeks of that Winter of national agony and shame, with patriotism that never wavered and courage that never quailed, this true American, happily not wholly alone, stood manfully at his post between the living and the dead, gave what nerve he could to timid and trembling imbecility, and met the secret plotters of their country's ruin with an undaunted front, until before that resolute presence the demons of treason and civil discord appeared in their own shape, as at the touch of Ithuriel's spear, and fled, baffled and howling, away. His published opinions as Attorney-General fill but nine pages, but the name that was signed to them had, in that brief time, become known throughout the land as the synonym of truth, honor and fidelity. Although of a different political party, he was called by Mr. LINCOLN into his Cabinet in 1862 as the Secretary of War. But it was at a time when all party divisions had become insignificant, and all party ties trivial, compared with those great duties which engrossed the thought and demanded the care of every patriot. He brought to his great trust a capacity for labor that seemed inexhaustible, unflinching courage, indomitable will, patience, and steady persistence, which no fatigue could weary and no mistakes or misfortunes divert; a trust in the people that never faltered, an integrity which corruption never dared to approach, and a singleness of purpose which nothing could withstand. That purpose was to crush the rebellion, and woe to that man who came, or seemed to come, between that purpose and its execution. Coming from civil life I suppose there was no evidence that he was or ever became a master of the art of war; but the problem before him was to find those who were, and to bring all the resources of the country with unstinted measure to their support. We might well address him as one of those

> "Chief of men, who through a cloud,
> Not of war only, but detractions rude,
> Guided by faith and matchless fortitude
> To peace and truth the glorious way has ploughed."

Undoubtedly he had faults and failings; he was said to be despotic and overbearing, and he may have been sometimes unjust, but his work was done in a time when there was little chance for deliberation, and when the weightier matters of the law left no time for tithing mint and anise and cummin. He felt that this life of the nation was in his hands, and under that fearful responsibility he could not always adjust with delicate hand the balance of private rights and wrongs. It is said that his manners were sometimes discourteous and offensive. Who can wonder that that wearied and overburdened man, with such pressure on his brain and nerves, was sometimes irritable and unceremonious in his intercourse with shirking officers and peculating contractors, and the crowd of hungry cormorants and interminable bores who perpetually sought access to him, and sometimes confounded with such those who deserved better treatment. But the great American people know that he was honest, able and faithful. He never stopped for explanation, or condescended to exculpate himself. I have thought it one of the highest and finest traits of his character that he bore in grim silence all accusations, and stood manfully between his chief and popular censure for acts which he had neither originated nor approved. It was, perhaps, the highest triumph of his official career, and the final proof of how justly his confidence in his countrymen was bestowed, that he conducted and carried through the military craft, that severest trial to a free people, when the country, in the time of her direst need, ceasing to entreat, commands the services of her sons. He had his reward, and, like the President whom he served, "ill thought, ill feeling, ill report lived through, until he heard the hisses change to cheers, the taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise, and heard them with the same unwavering mind." He saw the rebellion crushed and the integrity of the nation vindicated. The people who had learned to know that he was a tower of strength in the time of the civil war, who had felt that their cause would never be abandoned or betrayed by him, and to whom his presence in office gave a sense of protection and security, have hailed with joy the prospect which so lately opened of transferring him to a new post of duty in this high tribunal. They know that the statesman who had found in the Constitution all the powers necessary for its own mainteance, would, as a jurist not fail to find here all the powers needful for the protection throughout the entire country of that civil liberty which it was ordained to secure. But he was already worn out in their service, and gave his life for them as truly as any one who ever periled it in the field of battle. Mr. Chief Justice, the lesson of this life is a lofty one. The time is soon coming when men will recognize the high natures who, in this period of civil strife, have arisen above the ordinary level of mankind, and are entitled to their gratitude and honor. Upon those towering peaks in the landscape, the eye will no longer discern the little inequalities and roughnesses of surface. Already upon the canvas of history some figures are beginning to emerge. They are not those of self-seekers, or those who were greedy of power or place, but the men who, in the time of public trial and public danger, with none but public objects, have done so much for their country and mankind. Amongst them can his contemporaries fail to discern, and will not posterity surely recognize the lineaments of EDWIN M. STANTON? A restored country is his monument. Nothing can cover his high fame but heaven; no pyramids set off his memories but the eternal substance of his greatness, to which I leave him.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

EDWIN M. STANTON, for many years a leading and honored member of this Bar, formerly Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of War during the war for the preservation of the Republic, recently nominated and confirmed to fill a prospective vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, distinguished by his professional abilities and attainments, and still more distinguished and endeared to the country he contributed to save by his energy, patriotism and integrity, having on the 24th day of December, 1869, laid down a life devoted to the cause of his country, and worn out in her service, the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled to render honor to his memory, as an expression of their regard and reverence for his public and private virtues, and of his most useful and patriotic career, have

Resolved, That we desire to express our profound and thorough appreciation of the private worth and public merits of Mr. STANTON, and of the loss sustained by the National Judiciary in his death, and of the measureless debt of gratitude due to him from the citizens of a country saved from destruction in a great degree by his untiring labors, large comprehension and unswerving integrity.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to lay this expression of our feeling before the Court, and to move that the same be entered upon the minutes of the Term.

Resolved, That our Chairman communicate a copy of these proceedings and of such action as the Court may take thereon, to the widow and children of our deceased brother, with the assurance of our sympathy and respect.

REPLY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice remarked in reply:

The Court unites with the Bar in the acknowledgment of the private worth, the professional eminence and the illustrious service of Mr. STANTON, and in the sorrow that the country has been deprived by his premature decease of the great benefits justly expected from his remarkable attainments and abilities in the new sphere of duty to which he had been called. We all anticipated from his accession to the Bench increased strength for the Court and most efficient aid in its deliberations and decisions. We indulged the hope that his health, impaired by oppressive anxieties and arduous labor in the Department of War, would be fully restored under the influence of the calmer and more regular course of this tribunal, and that prolonged life would afford him many opportunities of establishing additional claims upon the gratitude and honor of his country in the upright performance of judicial duty. But Providence has ordered otherwise. He was not even permitted to become a member of this Court. He had been nominated and confirmed to fill the vacancy which will occur in a few days hence through the prospective resignation of our honored brother, Mr. Justice GRIER, when death entered upon the scene and closed his earthly career. Our deepest sympathies are with his family and friends in their bereavement. We mourn their loss as our own loss, as the loss of the profession which he adorned, and of the country which he served. The proceedings of the Bar, the address of the Attorney-General and this response will be entered upon the minutes, and as a further mark of respect the Court will now adjourn without transacting any business.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

GEORGIA.

The Legislative Difficulty—A Letter to General Terry—Another Adjournment.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—A committee appointed by both branches of the Legislature has addressed the following letter to General TERRY:

We, the undersigned Committee appointed at a meeting of both Houses of the General Assembly, irrespective of party, having objected to and protested against the manner of the organization of said General Assembly as illegal and unconstitutional, and unrecognized by laws or precedents, respectfully suggest to the General Commanding that, as it has been decided to transfer the question of eligibility of members from the forum recognized by the Constitution and laws to that of a military commission, that after the investigation and record of facts in several cases have been completed, the same be submitted to the Supreme Court of Georgia, the highest judicial tribunal of the State, for their opinion as to the eligibility of members whose seats are questioned. Trusting, General, that the foregoing request may be granted, we respectfully ask an immediate reply.

(Signed,) J. E. BRYANT, Chairman, and by Messrs. Caldwell, Scott, Burns, Price, Candler, Williams, Osgood, Holden, Shumate and Harper.

Colonel J. E. BRYANT states that on the assembling of the House he did not say that the acts of Congress were illegal and revolutionary, and that he always supported the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the present act of Congress.

Nothing was done to-day in the Senate. The House met and read an order from Governor BULLOCK, approved by General TERRY, to the effect that in order to give time to the pending investigations it was right that certain persons should hold seats under the Reconstruction acts, and give ample time to persons who design to take the oath. In order to do so the Governor declared a recess until Wednesday next, at noon. The decision of the Court Martial, on the eligibility of certain members, will be rendered to-morrow. The House will probably organize on Wednesday.

The Bible in Ohio Schools—Action of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives this afternoon by Mr. WARD, of the Reform delegation from Cincinnati, prohibiting the reading of the Bible or singing of hymns in the public schools.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MADAME DE LUSSAN'S CONCERT.

Mme. DE LUSSAN, for many years a teacher of vocal music in this City, gave her annual concert at Steinway Hall last evening. The lady had much valuable assistance, and was especially favored in that given her by M. HENRI KOWALSKI, pianist. The performances of M. KOWALSKI, whose name has already been mentioned here, are conspicuous for the clearness, brilliancy and vigor of the artist's execution, and have immediate popular recognition on that account. He contributed to yesterday's entertainment a paraphrase on motive from "Il Trovatore" and "Salut à Pesth," a Hungarian march, two compositions of his own; and also a very intelligent recital of CHOPIN'S impromptu in C, and he was recalled after each effort. The other performers were Mme. DE LUSSAN, Miss E. TERRY, a pupil, whose voice is quite extended, but rather deficient in sweetness; Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, a *tenor di forza*, whose exertions to augment the volume of a very powerful voice are rather too perceptible; Mr. A. TOULMIN, harpist; Mr. E. GILBERT, baritone, and M. ALARD, violoncellist.

Theatrical.

PANTOMIME AT THE BOWERY.

People in search of pantomime will welcome the news that the usual quantity of laughable, if nonsensical action, with its climax capped by the familiar gorgeous commingling of calcium lights, shapely limbs under a glowing canvas firmament, is now embodied in the performance at the Bowery Theatre. The piece in question was given for the first time last evening. It is not too lengthened, and is quite comical, while the closing scene is of dazzling beauty. "Buck, Buck, how Many Horns," is the title of the work, which opens with a rhymed prologue. The harlequinade follows, Mr. GEO. BUTLER, a very sprightly gymnast, representing *Clown;* Mr. J. W. WESLEY, *Pantaloon;* "Young" MARTIN, *Harlequin*, and Mlle. LA ROSA, *Columbine. Harlequin*, we may say, is especially agile. The scenery is fresh, and the tricks numerous, and often novel. As there are many thousand persons who admire pantomime, and as the spectacle presented at the Bowery is as brilliant, as droll and as harmless as can be wished, we need look for no other principal attraction at this house for many weeks hence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. G. L. FOX continues to delight the frequenters of the Olympic Theatre. Last evening he acted in "Paul Pry" and in "Robert Macaire," and literally convulsed the audience. We have not space now to deal minutely with his performance in either piece, but must be satisfied with recording their cheerful impression. Mr. FOX's recent great success in pantomime has not, to our thinking, improved his judgment in the choice of the most legitimate methods of eliciting laughter, though it has thrown abundant light on unerring means of doing so. His acting last night was proportionably entertaining, and though we may have occasion to express hereafter some discontent at Mr. FOX's irrepressible tendency to the active-farcical, we must at once advise all melancholy playgoers to witness, with a certainty of laughing uproariously, the entertainment he now takes part in.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL remain this week at the Grand Opera House. The most substantial feature of the representation, at present, is "David Garrick," a very charming three-act comedy, in which Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE fills with much dignity and effect the principal and titular part.

Announcements.

Mr. VANDENHOFF's last reading occurs at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this night....The Madrigal Concert takes place at Steinway Hall.

Prince Arthur's Visit to Washington.

From the Washington Republican, Jan. 17.

Prince ARTHUR of Great Britain will arrive here positively on Sunday next, and will be the guest of Minister THORNTON at the British Legation, which has been refitted for the occasion. How he is to be entertained has been a matter of a good deal of discussion, and has resulted in a way not quite agreeable to the young ladies, who wanted some balls, in order that they might have an opportunity of dancing with this scion of royalty. A series of dinner parties have been arranged for the entertainment of the Prince. On Monday, the 24th, and Tuesday, the 25th, Mr. THORNTON will give dinner parties in honor of the Prince, to which leading members of the Government will be invited. On Wednesday, the 26th, the President will entertain the Prince and Diplomatic Corps at dinner. On Thursday, the 27th, he will dine with the Secretary of State, and on Friday there will be another grand dinner at the British Legation. It is probable that some matinee dansantes will be arranged, at which the young ladies will have an opportunity of tripping it with the Prince. He will, of course, visit Mount Vernon, Arlington and all places of interest in and about Washington.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Interesting Meetings Last Night.

The New-York Coöperative Clothing Manufacturing Company met last evening at No. 10 Stanton-street, and made some amendments to their Constitution.

The Operative Painters last night received a delegation of the Erie Railway men, who are out on strike, who came to ask their sympathy. Mr. FARLEY, their spokesman, stated that at present they were in a first-rate fighting condition, but if they required any assistance in money they would ask them for it. They send a delegate to the Workingmen's Assembly.

The Coach-body Makers' Association comprises fifty working members.

The Bellymen held a mass meeting last evening and received the report of committees from the several shops. The only men on strike are those in STEINWAY & SON'S manufactory, who still hold out.

The furriers of New-York met in large numbers last night at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, in pursuance of a previous call in the papers, for the purpose of organizing a protective society. They were mostly Germans and they intend joining the Arbeiter Union as soon as they are permanently organized. Officers *pro tem.* were elected and a committee appointed to frame a Constitution.

The New-York Coöperative Building Lot Association, at No. 214 Bowery, last night received over $700 in subscriptions.

The United Coopers, No. 4, held a meeting at Oriental Hall in Clinton-street, last night, and levied a tax on the members for the support of several of their number now on strike.

The carpenters and joiners met at No. 835 Broadway last night, and transacted routine business.

The United Coopers, No. 5, held a meeting at Milleman's Hall, on Seventh-avenue, last night, and went through their regular business.

Some coöperative men propose to organize a "corporation for the purpose of buying and selling land." They intend raising a capital of $100,000 on shares.

A Whisky Rebellion in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14.—Official information received this evening by General BEMFORD, from Lieutenant SUMNER HAYS, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry, at Spartanburg, states that his command of ten men, while assisting the Revenue Assessor, seizing whisky stills and capturing prisoners, was attacked, had three horses killed, several men wounded, and the command driven into Spartanburg Village. They took refuge in the jail, which was besieged, and they were forced to surrender the prisoners, and the captured stills. A company from here will be sent to his relief to-morrow morning.

The Westchester County Supervisor Difficulty.

In the case of HANLON *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of West Farms, Judge TAPPEN issued an order restraining the Receiver of Taxes of West Farms from collecting $65,200 for work on Madison and Berrian avenues. To this an order to show cause was issued, and the argument to continue the injunction came up yesterday at the Court House, in Brooklyn, before Judge TAPPEN. After hearing Judge COCHRAN, S. E. LYON and WM. H. PEMBERTON against the injunction, and JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., in favor of its continuance, the Court took the papers and reserved its decision. The following is the true statement of the indebtedness of the town of West Farms:

Amount of Tax Levy according to statement of Town Board	$245,000
Add West Farms School District, No. 2, not in the warrant of the Board of Supervisors	12,500
Present Bonded Indebtedness According to Statement of Town Board.	
Southern boulevard	$253,500
Central-avenue	221,500
Locust-avenue	36,000
Southern highway	9,500
Westchester turnpike	21,000
Volunteer bonds unpaid	8,500
Amount required to complete Central-avenue	38,734
Amount required to complete Southern boulevard	48,000
Total	$636,734
To this add by Haskins' statement interest on bonds, first bounty loan, (county)	$2,353 10
Principal and interest, second bounty loan, (county)	5,763 09
This represents of principal due to the county from the town of West Farms over	115,000
Add for Pelham Boulevard, confirmed by the Court, share of West Farms	17,000
Add for Franklin-avenue, or Broadway, to be eighty feet wide, and curbed and guttered from town of Morrisania, running through Segerman property, just east of Grote's house, to Union-avenue, at least	100,000
For macadamizing Southern Boulevard, about five miles through the town of West Farms, one-half of the expense	50,000
Estimated cost of planting trees and regulating and making sidewalks on Central-avenue	50,000
Add Tax Levy of 1869, not yet collected, for which the town is responsible until decision is rendered	257,508
Total	$1,226,242

West Farms Taxes.

From the Westchester Times, Jan. 14.

The recent agitation of the subject of taxes in West Farms has led to much comment. The rate levied is said to be seven per cent., including the assessments for Madison and Berrian avenues; excluding these, it is said the rate will be a fraction over five and one-half per cent. The statements made upon the subject have led some of the New-York journals to comment severely upon the excessive taxation which the people of West Farms have to endure. It is a matter of surprise that in all the statements made so far as known to us, the rate of percentage alone is referred to, and no inquiry or reference is made in regard to the rate of valuations assessed. The truth is, that the excessive rate so much commented on arises solely from excessively low valuations. If the valuations in West Farms for taxation were in the same ratio to the true value as the assessments in New-York, the taxes for the year 1869 would be very largely less than in New-York. As the statements that have been made convey an impression entirely erroneous and injurious to the town and its credit, we hope the city journal referred to will explain the error they were led into by presuming the very high rate to be upon a fair valuation assessed. We are happy to be able to state that West Farms is in no present danger from any want of ability of being unable to meet all the demands which are likely to be made upon her, with the existing watchfulness in regard to taxation, even allowing for a liberal amount of extravagance and unwise expenditures.

The Mace-Allen Prize Fight—The Articles Signed.

The articles in the Mace-Allen prize fight were signed at the *Clipper* office in this city yesterday by JEM MACE in person for himself, and by FRANK BURNS on behalf of TOM ALLEN. The articles stipulate that the fight shall be for $2,500 and the championship of America, and shall take place within 50 miles of New Orleans. The fight has been fixed to come off on the 10th of next May, the conditions being that in case either party fails to be on the ground between the hours of 7 and 12 A. M. he shall forfeit the stakes. Arrest of either of the contestants by the Police shall under no circumstances form a reason for non-forfeit of the stakes.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A meeting of this association was held at the Century Club last evening, ex-Governor MORGAN presiding. Two tickets of officers of the association were presented, and after some discussion a committee was appointed to draw up a third ticket, which they did, presenting the names of JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON for President, and General DIX, WM. C. BRYANT and D. HUNTINGTON for Vice-Presidents.

The association feeling some doubt as to whether a quorum was present, it was finally decided to postpone the election of officers until the next meeting, which will be on Monday week. At the same time a code of by-laws will be presented for adoption.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—COTTON firm at 24¼c.@24½c. for Middlings; sales 3,350 bales; receipts 11,669 bales. Exports—to Amsterdam, 1,820 bales; to Barcelona, 1,120 bales. FLOUR, $5 37½@$5 87½@$6 25. CORN easier, at $1 05. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY, $30. PORK, $29. BACON scarce and firmer, at 14c. @16½c.@17½c. LARD firm at 17c.@17½c. for tierce, and 17¾c.@18¼ for keg. SUGAR firm; Prime, 11¾c.@12¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 68c.@69. WHISKY, 90c.@$1 05. COFFEE easier; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c. @17¼c. Gold, 121⅛. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ₱ cent. discount. Sterling Exchange, 131¼.

English Periodicals.

Among the best of all the publications issued from the weekly press in England are those designed for the young and for the working classes. They are illustrated in a most liberal and beautiful manner, and are full of interest for old and young. *Chatterbox*, the *Friendly Visitor* and the *Cottager & Artisan* are excellent examples of these productions, and a supply of them has just been received by Mr. BRENTANO. They come in the form of yearly volumes, and are sold at a very cheap rate. They are particularly worth the attention of all parents. Mr. BRENTANO has also a fresh supply of magazines, including *London Society* for January, *St. Paul's*, the *Gentleman's Journal*, the *Broadway*, the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Le Beau Monde*.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your gray hair with the viscid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes. If so, they disgust you, of course; but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.—*Advertisement.*

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists.
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway,
—*Advertisement.* New-York.

WOMAN'S FRIEND.—PYLE'S "O. K." Soap, always pure and hard. PYLE'S Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the kind for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot 350 Washington-st.—*Advertisement.*

I do not think of being without the TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as long as I have a house and closet to keep it in. SAM'L C. FESSENDEN, Chief of Patent Office, Washington.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

THE TRAUPMANN TRIAL—Confession of the Murderer—His Sentence; The State of Paris; The Pope and the Council; Discussion in the French Senate on the Arraignment of Deputy Rochefort; The War in Paraguay; Surrender of Insurgents in Cuba Reported; The Red River Rebellion; News from the Peabody Fleet; The Canadian Government and American Fisheries; Arrangement Between Foreign Telegraph Companies.

General Topics.

The Republican Press on Taxation; Progress of Canada in Railway Enterprise—New Lines; The Illinois Constitutional Convention—Woman Suffrage, &c.; The Case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe—A Question of Identity; Death of Frederick A. Coe; Material Progress of Ohio; The Billiard Championship in San Francisco; A View of New-York Ninety Years Ago; Mr. Seward's Tour Through Mexico; Current Notes; Religious Items; Singular Accident in Cincinnati; Suicide of a Clergyman.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress—Debate on the Virginia Question; Our Legislature—Why it Adjourned; The Boston Board of Trade on the Tariff Question; Republican Mass Meeting in Atlanta, Ga.; Letter from a Prominent Georgia Republican; The Mississippi Legislature; The new Senators from Iowa; The Congressional Temperance Committee; The Women's Council.

Local Intelligence.

The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Case; The Valentine Season; The Bankers' Tax; The Twiggs Sword; Another Bank Swindle; The Newton Poisoning Case; Troubles of a Prima Donna; The Underhill Defalcation; The Methodist Book Concern Trouble; The Newark and Paterson Railroad; The Sleepy Hollow Murder; The Wynoskie Mystery; Mr. Lenox's Donation; Meteorology of the Week.

Agricultural.

"Stick to the Farm;" Temperature of Stables; Curing Beef; Review of the Racing Season; The Labor Question in South Carolina; Brevities.

Editorial Comments.

Down with the Taxes; The Western Democracy True to Repudiation; The Shadows in France; The Melting Pot for Family Estates; Where the Shoe Pinches; Tariff and Trade—the Golden Mean; Opposition Movements at Rome.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Attention is Called to Sale of Valuable business property on 6th-av., and Broome and Wooster sts., to be sold at auction TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards, Initialed Note Papers, Monograms. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DELAFIELD—VAN RENSSELAER.—On Monday, Jan. 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., Dr. FRANCIS DELAFIELD to CATHERINE, daughter of the late Colonel Henry Van Rensselaer, U. S. A.

WHITE—GREELY.—On Friday, Jan. 14, at Oakwood, near Jacksonville, Fla., by Rev. William N. Page, JOS. THEODORE WHITE, of this City, to CAROLINE G., daughter of the late Gorham Greely, of Oakwood, formerly of Maine.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Jan. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Edwin Lewis, in Jersey City, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M. D., late of this City, in the 95th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, those of his son-in-law, the members of the Historical Society and of the Academy of Design, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 17, at his late residence, No. 294 West 11th-st., formerly No. 88 Hammond-st., WILLIAM COOPER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, WILLIAM I. CROLIUS, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his sons, William, John and Edward, and son-in-law, David Beach, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 213 Franklin-av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KIRK.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, of consumption, HANNAH C. R., the beloved wife of Harford B. Kirk, of this City, aged 37 years and 19 days.

NITCHIE.—On Monday, Jan. 17, HENRY A. NITCHIE, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, from No. 126 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

PRATT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 16, at Utica, N. Y., ANNA MARIA PRATT, aged 38 years.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, STEWART, son of George St. John and Mary Stewart Sheffield, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the parents, No. 11 East 42d-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 16, ANNIE M. SUYDAM, wife of John R. Suydam, and daughter of the late John L. Lawrence.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

TENISON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, MARGARET ADELAIDE, wife of Dr. W. D. Tenison, and only daughter of John S. Bagley.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 45 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1 P. M.

TAPP.—On Sunday night, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, ANNA S., youngest daughter of Edward W. and Anna S. Tapp, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 344 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, on Seventh day evening, First month, 15th, 1870, GEORGE VALENTINE, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Friend's Meeting House, on Rutherford-place, Third day, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, WILLIAM J. WALLACE, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of Mr. S. Jennings, Herkimer-st., second house east of New-York-av.

WARING.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, LETITIA F., widow of the late Samuel J. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles D. Lewis, No. 130 President-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PACIFIC LODGE NO. 233, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased W. Bro. JOSEPH DELEVANTE. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 234 3d-av. The fraternity is respectfully requested to attend. By order of JOHN PULLMAN, M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, will close at this office at 5:30 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 9 P. M.; C and O, 8:45 P. M.; D and E, 8:30 P. M.; F and G, 8:10 P. M. the night before.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL

For this week contains a splendid Steel Engraving suitable for framing or the portfolio, from a design by FELIX O. C. DARLEY, entitled

"CLEARING A JAM AMONG LOGS,"

a spirited Scene peculiar to the Lumber District of Maine.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL
gives
THE FINEST ENGRAVINGS,
THE BEST LITERATURE,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
THE LARGEST QUANTITY,
OF ANY AMERICAN PERIODICAL.

⁂ APPLETONS' JOURNAL furnishes yearly twenty-five per cent. more literature than the largest of the monthly magazines, and is in greater excess over the weekly journals of its class.

PRICE 10 CENTS PER NUMBER.
$4 per Annum.
$2 for Six Months.

For sale by all NEWS AGENTS in the United States.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
is a certain cure for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS
GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.
If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
AND
that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
established upwards of 19 years, prepared at
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouses,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASK FOR HITCHCOCK'S HALF-DIME MUSIC.

The cheap system of Music in the United States and Canadas, was originated in the Fall of 1868 by BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, of the City of New-York and by great expense the Half-Dime and Ten Cent or Dime Series have been introduced into nearly every household. Both these titles are claimed and owned under Copyrights and as Trade Marks. Dealers as well as purchasers of music can therefore readily discriminate between the deserving enterprise, which has inaugurated a valuable and cheap invention, and the lack of moral honesty, which has induced unscrupulous imitators to endeavor to profit by the advertising and labor of the Author of these Series.

LATEST NUMBERS, NOW READY.

139	Water Lily Polka	Rogers
140	Strangers Yet	Claribel
141	Janet's Choice	Claribel
142	I Cannot Sing the Old Songs	Claribel
143	The Peace of the Valley	Balfe
144	Coming Through the Rye	Scotch
145	Within a Mile of Edinboro	Scotch
146	Spanish Muleteer	Millard
147	She Wore a Wreath of Roses	Knight
148	'Tis Hard to Give the Hand	Glover
149	Have You Seen Her Lately	Tuto
150	I'll Ask My Mother	Earnshaw
151	The Memory of Early Days	Tetsch
152	Jerusalem the Golden	Walker
153	A Motto for Every Man	Hobson
154	Where is My Sister Dear	Linley
155	Romeo and Juliet	Raymond
156	Rosalie Polka Mazurka.	
157	Bulls and Bears	Pratt
158	Nellie Just Over the Way	Millard
159	Good-Bye, John.	
160	The Gay Cavalier	Millard
161	The Monks of Old (three parts)	Millard
162	The Dawn of Day (three parts)	Millard
163	Breathe Soft and Low (three parts)	Millard
164	My Own True Love (three parts)	Millard
165	Tommy Noodle	Steele
166	The Fortune Teller	Pratt
167	Sports at Fire Island	Raymond
168	The Dancing Fairy	Waverly
169	The Reaper's Schottische	Little
170	Katy's Letter	Dufferin
171	Wilt Thou Not Smile Upon Me	Millard
172	Wake, Darling, Wake	Willson
173	John Anderson, My Jo, John	Scotch
174	The Troubadour	Bayly
175	Eily Mavourneen	Benedict
176	Matrimonial Sweets	Freeman
177	Jog Along, Boys	Nash
178	Harp of Tara's Hall	Irish

The above are sold by dealers generally, and mailed on receipt of price, five cents each. The whole forty for $2, postpaid. Address
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

NOW READY! THIRD EDITION OF
THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,
THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF POPULAR SOCIAL AND CHURCH MUSIC.
Containing all the time-honored Sacred Music which has become national in its character. In addition to the Gems of the "Carmina Sacra," upon which it is based, may be found all the familiar Tunes and Anthems which have been surrounded by many hallowed associations in all sections of the country, with an attractive Singing School department by Dr. LOWELL MASON. Price $1 50; $13 50 per dozen.
Sample copies sent postpaid on receipt of price.
DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL vigor are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A single Supreme Court sale took place at the Exchange yesterday under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE acting as auctioneer. The property sold consisted of a lot in Harlem, on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, 21.4 feet by 140 feet, with nine two-story brick houses thereon. It was stated that $11,000 were refused by the owner for this same property last Spring, but $7,950 was all that could be obtained for it yesterday.

To-day ALLEN & BROWN will offer a large number of vacant lots on First-avenue and Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, consisting of eight lots on the avenue and thirteen on each of the cross streets.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the property known as Nos. 193 and 195 Sixth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; also, Nos. 55 and 147 Wooster-street, the former on the corner of Broome.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

H. and l., n. s. 121st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21.4x140	$7,950

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Ann-st., n. s., 25.6 ft. e. of Nassau-st., h. and l., 14.2x39.1	$25,000
Bloomingdale road, e. s., near 7-mile stone, 100x100	2,000
Houston-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st., h. and l., 20x50	16,375
Mitchell-place, n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	4,069
Troy-st., n. s., 56 ft. w. of 4th-st., h. and l., 18x59	9,700
11th-st., s. s., 63 ft. w. of Dry Dock-st., 20.9x75.4	2,750
Same premises	8,025
West 12th-st., n. s., 56 ft. w. of 4th-st., h. and l., 18x59	9,800
38th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x86	nom.
38th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
39th-st., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
48th-st. and 1st-av., s. e. cor., 75.4x100 ½ share	10,160
57th-st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.4	15,000
61st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5	40,000
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x102.2	4,500
87th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 99.5x100	9,000
126th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	5,000
132d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11	6,000
123d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11	6,000
Madison-av. and 53d-st., n. w. corner, 100.5x95	65,000
2d-av., w. s., 110 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x80	13,500
3d-av., w. s., 79.11 ft. s. of 87th-st., h. and l., 20.9x75	16,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 53x100	$5,000
Court-st., s. e. s., 38.7 ft. s. w. of Pacific-st., 21x61.9, h. and s.	nom.
Dean-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., h. and l., 16.8x110	4,250
Hart-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x½ block, q. c. Hart-st. and Stuyvesant-av., n. e. corner, 100x200, q. c. Central-av. and Van Voorhies-st., n. e. corner, 20x100, q. c.	1,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 674.2 ft. e. of Throop-av., 74.2x30.1x2.2x58.7x25	1,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 37.6x100	2,500
Madison-av., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100	1,850
Sackett-st., r. s., 317 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., h. and l., 100x108	2,700
Stagg-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., h. and l., 25x100	2,900
William-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., h. and l., 16.8x100	10,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Homer-st., 25x55.12	500
12th-st., s. s., 147.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x½ block	3,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 110.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 22x100	1,000
Hamilton-av., e. s., 28.5 ft. n. of Mill-st., 40x55.1x10x45.3x40x20	Oct.1868
Sackett-st., s. s., 312.4 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., h. and l., 16.8x75	13,000
Howard-av., e. s., 27.8 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 54.6x100	1,200
Lafayette-av., n. s., 124.2 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 23.6x155.9	9,500
Sigel-av., e. s., 475 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100.1 Sigel-av., w. s., 475 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x104.1	750

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

8th-av., w. s., lot No. 256, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$200

Morrisania.

Macomb-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of James Mooney's, x75157	$100
1st-st., n. s., lot No. 15, North Melrose, 100x150	2,500

Newcastle.

Aaron Wright's property, about 4½ acres	$1,701

Rye.

Main and Highland sts., n. w. corner	$5,000
Boston road, e. s., 248 ft. e. of John Snider's, 140x180	2,000

West Farms.

3d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 171 and 172, C. Berrian's farm, 50x100	$600

White Plains.

Wall-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x115	$575

Yonkers.

Ashburton-av., s. s., adjoining J. Nicholson's, 125x173	$1,000
Carlisle-place, s. e. s., adjoining J. Nolan's, 25x75	525

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Clinton-st., s. s., 57 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 22.6x114	$1,600
Nichols-st., s. s., 250 ft. s. of Adams-st., 25x96.3	650
Washington-st., e. s., M. Rowan's property, 24x98.6	2,400
4th-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Summer-av., 93.4x113.7	2,400

East Orange.

Main-st., n. s., adjoining W. Ashley's property, 30x165	$1,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BOULEVARD LOTS ON 11TH-av., most admirably located for an institution; grounds all ready for building. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE – THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, No. 14 West 12th-st., commencing one hundred and fifty feet westerly from 5th-av. The house is 25x65 feet, has all improvements, and is in fine order; lot 124 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house in 45th-st., near 5th-av.; 25x65; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, TO CLOSE AN estate, an extra large and valuable corner house, on University-place, near 10th-st.; leasehold. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 362 EAST 50TH-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 23x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACE & CO., No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or at No. 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE AT A great bargain; the most desirable place in Brooklyn, convenient to all ferries, and within 45 minutes of City Hall, New-York; house, stable, &c., and three lots of ground beautifully laid out; terms very easy. For particulars address J. K., owner, Box No. 5,225 Post Office, New-York.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 23 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and near to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with French roof, 22x66x100; all the modern conveniences and in perfect order, with carpets, mirrors, cornices and shades, or with the furniture if desired, all new last Spring; fine billiard room, marble-tiled hall, walnut stairs and doors, plate glass windows, extra plumbing; twelve minutes walk of the Wall-st Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 130 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE finely located on Main-st., Orange, N. J., 8 minutes' walk from depot; has 18 rooms, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, 1¼ acres of land in garden and lawn, first-class stable and cowhouse. Would exchange for house well located in New-York. Inquire of WM. M. PRICE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-two acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT of ground of 30 acres at Englewood, N. J., now covered with fine timber, highly and eligibly located, opposite villa lots, and abutting an avenue 150 feet wide, and admirably adapted for cutting up into lots or villa plots. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x90 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NEAR Union-square, to lease for business purposes, being four-story building, and lot 25x100, and connected with property on a side street of about the same dimensions and forming an L.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the first-class marble-front building No. 4 Warren-st., only ninety feet from Broadway; water, gas, &c. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET.—GROCERY AND TEA STORE, with store fixtures, now doing a good business. No. 438 Greenwich, corner of Vestry-street. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-street.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 689 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT AND SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 223; lot 28.9½ front, 26.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 92.1¾ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 80; lot 22.0¼ front, 22 rear, by 68 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165; lot 24.11 front, 23.10½ rear, 102 feet easterly side, 109.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Office No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON 1ST-AV., 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEEKMAN HILL PROPERTY.

1ST-AV.—8 lots, east side 48th-st. to 49th-st., comprising the whole front.

48TH-ST.—13 lots north side of 48th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

49TH-ST.—13 lots south side of 49th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., (late No. 300 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., BROOME AND WOOSTER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., Referee:

6TH-AV.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, known as Nos. 193 and 195, being together about 36.6x65 feet.

BROOME AND WOOSTER STS. (southwest corner)—Lot, with frame buildings, known as No. 55 Wooster-st., and Nos. 485 and 487 Broome-st.; size, 18.4x75 feet.

WOOSTER-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 147 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. 25x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF "NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL."

Forty-nine leases of very desirable building lots on 79th and 80th sts., between 1st and 2d avs. Particulars hereafter.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.

It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $300,000. For sale by

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. 1,000,000 July 15, 1870.	Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.	Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Levi Apgar,	C. H. Applegate,	Z. Jaques,
Jas. Flanagan,	Jas. Wallace,	John R. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster,	A. Curtis,	Stephen Viele,
John F. Pupke,	Jas. S. Barrow,	Ed. Smith,
Geo. Carter,	H. K. Thurber,	Thos. M. Wheeler,
W. M. Giles,	A. Eberhardt,	C. B. Richard,
Nelson Smith,	Edgar Pinchot,	Chas. Spear,
R. C. White,	E. T. Tefft,	Allan Hay,
O. W. F. Randolph,	John H. Holdane,	Alex. Bonnell,
	W. W. Owens,	T. C. Kimball,
F. A. Ray,	N. C. Miller.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK AND MICHIGAN SILVER LEAD CO.

Amount of Capital Stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of property $2,000,000 00

No debts.

Signed by the President and a majority of Trustees the 11th day of January, 1870.

ALLAN HAY, Vice-President.

DAVID ALLERTON,
W. BELL,
BENJAMIN JONES,
E. L. PEROT,
ALLAN HAY,
JOHN N. ZEREGA,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: W. MAX. REILLY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the New-York and Michigan Silver Lead Company above named, and that the above statement is in all respects true.

W. MAXWELL REILLY, Secretary.

Sworn to this 11th day of January, 1870.

SAM'L ROSENDALE, Notary Public New-York County.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their banking house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
WILLIAM SMITH,	ELISHA BROOKS,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	HENRY WEIL,
EBEN. BEADLESTON,	JAMES D. FITCH,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	JOHN KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT,	JOHN C. CALHOUN.
JESSE A. MARSHALL.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	DAN'L C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON,	DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT,	JOHN M. DAVIES,
H. STURSBERG,	PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,	P. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS,	ROBERT SEAMAN.
HENRY COLLINS,	

At a meeting of the Board held on SATURDAY, 15th inst., SAMUEL E. SPROULLS was unanimously reëlected President, and WILLIAM A. THOMSON was reëlected Vice-President.

A. S. APGAR, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

I will this week receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds as follows:

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Jan. 19—Two millions, (for Special Fund.)

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Jan. 20—One million, (for Sinking Fund.)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds in excess of two millions. Further particulars can be had at this office.

This office will pay interest coupons, becoming payable by their terms within sixty days from presentation, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer United States.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1870, on the bonds of "The consolidated debt of the City of Davenport, Iowa," will be paid at that date, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank in the City of New-York.

Holders of bonds or coupons of the old loans of said city can have them converted, at par, into bonds of the new, (secured) issue, at the amount due Aug. 1, 1869, by addressing

C. S. WATKINS, Sec'y, Davenport, Iowa.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$314 593 55
Due from banks	26,296 52
Due from the directors of the bank...$39,164	
Real estate	22,587 66
Specie	825 93
Cash items, viz.: exchange, &c.	55,937 19
Legal tenders, (United States notes)	12,648 00
Furniture and fixtures, &c.	15,400 00
Stocks, promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks	13,158 00
Loss and expense account	9,279 75
Check books and revenue stamps, &c.	1,102 43
Total	$481,829 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	15,859 60
Due depositors, on demand	265,969 43
Total	$481,829 03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: DAVIS COLLAMORE, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1869, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 15th day of January, 1870. THEO. S. LAMBERT, Notary Public for City and County New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The amount of capital of said Company is $1,000,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, consisting of ranche and mines situated in and near Austin, Nevada, necessary for the business of said Company as full-paid stock and not liable to any further calls or assessments.

The amount of the existing debts of said Company does not exceed $500.

JOHN A. MONSELL, President.

JOHN A. MONSELL,
DANL. S. ARNOLD,
JOHN A. REED,
WM. H. ALVORD,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: WILLIAM H. ALVORD, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Rough Diamond Silver Mining Company, and that the above report and the statements therein contained are true.

WM. H. ALVORD.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1870.

H. P. ALLEN, Notary Public.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOS. WOODWARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	H. B. LOOMIS,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously reëlected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York.—At the annual meeting, held on Jan. 11, instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JACOB D. VERMILYE,	WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	WM. A. HADDEN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND,	JOS. GAILLARD, JR.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	HENRY PALMER.
JOHN A. STEWART.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously reëlected President, and BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN was reëlected Vice-President.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅞	114⅛
Coupon, 1881	117⅞	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	114
5-20 Regis., 1862	114⅜	..	10-40 Regis.	..	..
5-20 Coupon, '62	115½	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	111⅞	112
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅞	115⅛	Gold	121⅛	121¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅞	115⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅛	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅞	113⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall-st.

Orders for the purchase, sale and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, made in pursuance to law, &c.—The capital stock of the Company amounts to $600,000, $14,000 of which was paid in in cash, and the balance was issued in stock for the purchase of property and necessary for the business of the Company. There is no existing debts of the company. That the office of the Company is in the City of New-York, but that the principal portion of the business is transacted in West Virginia.

(Signed,)
GEORGE RICE,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
THEO. R. WETMORE,
C. B. BOSTWICK,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, State of New-York: GEORGE RICE being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company, of New-York, and that the matters stated in the above report are true.

(Signed,) GEORGE RICE.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1870.

(Signed,) THOMAS ALLISON, Notary Public New-York County.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	

and WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, CHARLES JOHNSON were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order,

S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 393 CANAL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.

WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on demand.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1870	4,516,368 46
LIABILITIES	120,387 83

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

JAN. 11, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 187 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870	$440,593 32
Cash capital	200,000 00
Surplus	240,593 32
Unpaid losses	3,000 00

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner of Cortlandt-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000, Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.

EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. NO. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.

M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., and the Government tax, is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,309 76
ASSETS	$306,309 76

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 119 BROADWAY.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKOUT, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	1,[illegible]
Liabilities	119,654 42

Rates as low as other First-class Companies.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 253 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the above dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 29th inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS.
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
NEW DESIGNS IN PIQUES,
&c., &c., &c.

Having just finished our semi-annual inventory we have determined to close out our entire stock of the above goods in order to make room for Spring importations, and for the next thirty days offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY	SPRING STRAW GOODS,	MACY
MACY	SPRING STYLES PARASOLS,	MACY
MACY	Now open at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	R. H. MACY,	MACY
	14-st. and 6th-av.	
MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
	EVERYTHING ELSE.	
MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery,	MACY
	At Popular Prices.	
	14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.	

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME ROOM, FOR TWO, ON first floor; also two single rooms, for gentlemen, in a corner house, with first-class board; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. Apply at No. 100 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 6th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bed-room at $2 per week. Address C. B., 26 West 43d-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will rent furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at moderate prices; gas and fire. Apply one week at No. 362 West 19th-st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; reference first class. Apply at No. 124 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD, A large and handsome room, with southern exposure. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment-rolls of real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 3, 1869.

d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

IRON RAILS.

IRON RAILS of superior quality from the celebrated PARK GATE IRON COMPANY, of Rotherham, England. For sale by

WM. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris...........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th January. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA..........Jan. 22
INDIA...........Jan. 29
CAMBRIA.........Feb. 5
IOWA............Feb. 12
CALEDONIA.......Feb. 19
COLUMBIA........Feb. 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.

Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold...............$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Jan. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The MERCEDITA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, will follow Jan. 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

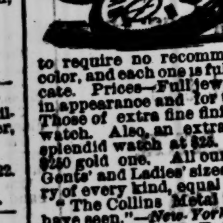
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$ 15.
$ 20.
$ 25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal." (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $240 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $3. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*

"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the $20 Watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in Brooklyn or New-York, either in a first-class hotel or gentleman's family, by a highly-respectable and efficient woman of middle age; understands every branch of cooking; has lived in distinguished families in Europe; a neat and valuable person; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; first-class City reference given from her last place, where she lived for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 35th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who can cut and fit dresses and thoroughly understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; can give the best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT GIRL to do cooking or general housework; is competent and reliable; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; economising and useful; reference given. Call at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as head laundress in a hotel or boarding house; one who thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is an excellent baker and first-class meat cook; would be willing to assist at washing; has six years' and other City references. Call at No. 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 202 West 27th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; City or country; has City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed from the Old Country, a situation; is a first-class cook, understands it in all its various branches, and would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 217 1st-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable; she is a very good cook; has the best of City testimonials; will do washing. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 310 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as efficient infant's nurse; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with washing; City or country reference if required. Call for two days at No. 949 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 382 3d-av., Room No. 6, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at 318 East 22d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., new No. 335—For country or City, a large number of recommended, professed, Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, young chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE INTERNATIONAL, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., German, French, American, English and Catholic, and Protestant Irish servants.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND FE-male, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER—WILL GO out by the day, week or month. Address 490 2d-av.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day or week. Address No. 490 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; good driver and an excellent groom; sober and industrious; has the best of City references from his last employers. Address G, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable colored man; can reply with good reference. Address, for one week, Miner & Stevens, No. 656 Broadway, or JAMES BLANE, No. 684 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; has no family; understands all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; has good references. Address J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman understanding horses, carriages, cows, and is willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; has very good reference. Address for three days CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; can milk and work in a garden, and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address J. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk, best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as first-class waiter; best City reference. Call or address HOWARD, 8 East 10th-st.

A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING FRENCH, Spanish and English, desires a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies and creams; best of reference given. Apply to No. 132 West 15th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as outside salesman in a paper warehouse; he has had seven years' experience, and can command $100,000 trade per year; salary must be liberal, or would accept salary and commission. Address PAPER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, an American, 23 years of age; has had five years' experience in business as salesman and bookkeeper by double entry; will engage with a good house at a moderate salary. Address H. J. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—all one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEDICAL

PIMPLES! PIMPLES!

Black worms, pimply eruptions and red blotches on the face are a disfiguring annoyance, resulting not from the blood, as incorrectly supposed, but from a suppressed secretion between the skins. This unsightly affliction is positively cured by Perry's "Camdan and Pimple Remedy," which, while invigorating, enables the cuticle to exude through the pores a healthy instead of an erupting fluid. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES OF THE genito-urinary organs successfully treated, no matter what the cause. Irritation of, and pain in, the bladder speedily relieved. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the blood purified. Medicine to eradicate disease; also, to restore the vigor of youth and manhood furnished in office. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1870. JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, }
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST. }

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

All deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870. }

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on deposits from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 54 West 11th-st. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of moquette and Brussels carpets, velvet rugs, black walnut, and black walnut and gilt lounges, easy and side chairs in blue reps, black walnut and gilt marble-top centre table, Wilton rugs, covered black walnut and gilt bedstead, black walnut and gilt inlaid frame convex mirrors, black walnut and gilt inlaid brocatelle marble-top mirror-back etageres, rosewood and Boise de Rose secretary, black walnut and gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, lace and window curtains, bisque figures, bronze statuette Diana, black walnut and gilt frame engravings, &c., &c. The above were all made to order for the present owner, who is about leaving the City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

300 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
500 packages Malaga raisins.
18 barrels pecan nuts.
30 cases Canton ginger.
At 12¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
1,717 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
886 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Nuova Rattler*, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALE.—TWELVE VALUABLE oil paintings, from Gallerie Pette, Florence, with director's authenticated certificate, all now on exhibition, and to be sold by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, No. 427 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

THIRD HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 22, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accomodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.......................MAX MARETZEK.
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.
SUBSCRIPTIONS

for the season received at the box office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the FOURTH ANNUAL BAL D'OPERA ITALIAN, which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway, every night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY.

SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

OLIVE LOGAN'S New Local Comedy an EMPHATIC SUCCESS. The potent public voice declares it THE BEST PLAY SINCE OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Theatre packed nightly, and screams of laughter follow the rich Steamboat scenes, the laughable Hotel scenes, and the Immense Surf scene, with its score of pretty bathers in genuine bathing costume! The exquisite Children's quadrille is also a source of delight to all. Exquisite local scenery: Long Branch Life reproduced. Costumes of the height of fashion. Immense comic cast! Every evening and Saturday Matinees until further notice. MR. DALY'S new play FROU-FROU, is postponed for the present, in consequence of the enthusiastic public demand for SURF.

CARNAVAL—1870.

5ME GRAND BALL.

PARE AND TRAVESTIE.

CERCLE FRANCAIS de L'HARMONIE.

26. JANUARY. 26.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GREAT CARNIVALISTIC NOVELTIES,
NEW AND ORIGINAL QUADRILLE,
KO-KO-RI-KO,
Arranged by
MAESTRO BRIDIDI.
Danced by the pupils of the renowned
PROFESSOR MARKOWSKI.
Great Parisian Extravaganza,
CRESOPANPOPIVAS,
&c., &c., &c.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 MUSICIANS
UNDER THEODORE THOMAS' DIRECTION.

Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

Corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.
MISS CLARA F. NORRIS,
ASSISTED BY
MR. J. E. FROBISHER.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, AND FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.
READINGS COMMENCE AT 8½ O'CLOCK.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.

FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.

Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Conductor.

Tickets $1, reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at KIRBY'S, No. 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of the Concert.

ORGAN RECITALS.

SAMUEL P. WARREN will give THREE RECITALS of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 19, 26 and Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, Pond's and Wardwell's, Nos. 701, 896 and 907 Broadway, and at Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—GEO. W. BUNGAY speaks on Temperance, in the Chapel, at 7½ P. M., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1870. Singing by the Mission children. Come early to secure a seat.

PROFESSOR W. E. JAMES WILL exhibit his Stereoscopic Views of Jerusalem and Holy Land at the Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Sabbath School.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. — SATURDAY next, BENEFIT OF M. JUIGNET. Particulars in future advertisements.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.,
over Aitken & Miller's,

is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLAVNUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIED, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching French, music and English branches, desires a position as resident governess; good testimonials. Address S. G., care of T. H. Bates & Co., No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE in teaching, and good references, wishes a situation as resident governess in a good family in New-York or vicinity. Address Miss G., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Dec. 30, 1869.

The general partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of F. F. BURLOCK & CO., and organized in New-York on the 11th day of March, 1869, by F. F. BURLOCK, of New-York City, WILLIAM H. POOR and GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, both of Troy, N. Y., for the transaction in Great Britain of a general business in American patents, is hereby dissolved. No business has been done by said partnership, and there are no liabilities.

(Signed,) F. F. BURLOCK & CO.,
F. F. BURLOCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES C. GODFREY.

The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIDENT of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.

JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS been empowered to sign for our firm by procuration. M. K. JESUP & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870. No. 12 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,

OURS.

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.

ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."

WEDNESDAY, OURS.
THURSDAY, OURS. FRIDAY, OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Nineteenth and last time, Sheridan's Masterpiece, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.

SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In answer to the numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that A MATINEE OF "OURS" will be given SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 22, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M. Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK
OF
MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
(in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS...........................MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS........MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
RUY BLAS
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
In rehearsal, THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, corner 30th-st.
Open every day and evening.

A New Burlesque at 2 every day.
"WITHOUT A NAME."
"WITHOUT A NAME."
"WITHOUT A NAME."
A New Burlesque at 2 every day.

Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES.

To be seen all day.
STONE GIANT.
LIVING ANIMALS.
SUPERB AVIARY.
To be seen all day.

At 8 every evening,
IXION. IXION. IXION.
LISA WEBER and BLONDES.
IXION. IXION. IXION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the GREAT AND UNABATED SUCCESS of the exquisite fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, this beautiful pantomimic representation will be continued for ONE WEEK LONGER, in conjunction with a great variety of BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL,
INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS
IN NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S

THIRD AND LAST
READING.
TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH INST.,
Y. M. C. A. HALL, 23D-ST.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

1. Shakespeare—Clarence's Dream and Queen Mab.
2. Macaulay—"Lars Porsena," (Horatius at the Bridge.)
3. Dickens—Mrs. Gamp. 4. Scott—Ivanhoe.
5. Hood's Lost Heir. 6. The Picket Guard.
7. Dickens—Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure.

Reserved seats at McFarland's book store, No. 947 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ANNA MEHLIG HAS THE HONOR TO announce that her FIRST CONCERT will take place at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, assisted by the following eminent artists:

MME. ELIZA CARLATI, Soprano,
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin,
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello,
CHARLES FRADEL, Conductor.

Tickets of admission, $1, for sale at the ticket office of the hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at all the principal music stores.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the doors. No person having a heart for music can listen to them without delight.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, }
PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870. }

NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMpany to the Richard B. Connolly reception at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

MEETINGS.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF AMERican citizens will be held at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the patriots of Cuba. All Americans whose sympathies are enlisted in favor of our struggling brethren, and who believe in republican Governments and the Monroe Doctrine, are cordially invited to attend. Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. Thomas Fitch, Hon. James M. Kavanagh, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Smith, and others, will address the meeting. Ladies are especially invited to attend. By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. COE, ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, JACOB H. DEWITT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles B. Coe, Ellsworth S. Shenehon and Jacob H. Dewitt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1870.

ja11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the Bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1870.

ja11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Francis S. Driscoll, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MOORE, bankrupt.—No. 2,111.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Moore, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1870.

ja18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MOORE, bankrupt.—No. 2,111.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Abraham Moore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1870.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ja18-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. STOKES, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. EDWARD SCHELL, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

(Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, JR.................................Proprietor.

Reengagement, for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, of the popular Lyric and Dramatic artists,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
in their famous PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT introducing several new features.
Second week of the accomplished vocalist,
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
First night of the beautiful Comedy, by T. W. Robertson, Esq., entitled
DAVID GARRICK,
DAVID GARRICK,
with a new and excellent company.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THURSDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance,
THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced
IN A FEW DAYS,
on a scale of splendor unexampled in this or any other country, at an outlay of over $75,000.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Mr. GEO. L. FOX in two great characters. Every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees. The performance will commence with

PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX

Supported by the Olympic's entire company.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

the celebrated melodrama (in one act) entitled ROBERT MACAIRE.

Mr. GEO. L. FOX........as......JACQUES STROP
Mr. GEO. L. FOX........as......JACQUES STROP
Mr. GEO. L. FOX........as......JACQUES STROP
Mr. GEO. L. FOX........as......JACQUES STROP

It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BYRNE & STARR............................Managers.
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.
COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24.

Engagement of MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESS, which she performed 100 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic to overflowing houses.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, POWERFUL CHORUS AND GREAT CAST.
COMEDIE FRANCAISE, ONCE A WEEK.

Subscriptions now open. Regular sale commences Thursday.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NOW PERFECTED AND READY,
THE MAGNIFICENT AND NEVER SURPASSED GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME OF
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS;
OR, GOLD AT 165. With wonderful NEW TRICKS, TRANFORMATIONS. Every Night and Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime? Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.

Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY, Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

TAMMANY.—N. Y. A. CO.—GREAT PROgramme to-night. Bad Dickey reconstructed. Hits at the times. New songs and dances. Continued success of the famous Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's Minstrels, Brass Band and Orchestra. New Ethiopian acts, songs and dances; Punch and Judy, Hercules Arizona. All the theatres open. Admission to all 50c. Matinee Saturday. In active preparation, The Seven. Copyright secured.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 307TH successive "War with England" lecture; Presidential course of 1,000, Tammany, next SUNDAY. St. Paul's Corinthians, vii., 8: *Better Marry than go to Hell.* APPOINTMENTS—Oneida, Jan. 17; Watertown, 18th; Oswego, 19th; Cohoes, 20th; Newburg, 21st; Wilmington, 22d; New-York, *Old Fogies' Bible*, 23d; Owego, 24th; Penn Yan, 25th; Geneseo, 26th; Williamsport, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, *Grand Fenian Demonstration*, 29th. 150 Engagements ahead. GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. 137 Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BOOSEY'S NEW AND COMPLETE catalogue of the largest collection of cheap music published in the world. Free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A PIANO TEACHER WISHES A FEW pupils. Address PIANO, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

LECTURES

CENTRAL SUNDAY SCHOOL, 56TH-ST., between Broadway and 7th-av.—AUGUSTUS O. VAN LENNEP will give his lecture on "Oriental Customs," illustrated with large pictures, TUESDAY, 18th Jan., at 7½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1776, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

TO WM. HENRY GUNTHER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the gentlemen to whose care and supervision you submitted the contemplated disposal of the Gunther Homestead, it was unanimously resolved to discontinue their further agency in the matter.

Every effort in individual exertion has been made to accomplish your benevolent intention in the mode prescribed, but all efforts having failed the gentlemen referred to most respectfully desire to be released from further connection with the proposed project.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHAS. ALTHOF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

To Messrs. Emil Sauer, C. Henschel, M. D., Charles Althof, Louis Burger and E. Krackowizer, M. D.:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of this day, delivering up the trust to dispose of the country seat of my deceased father, in behalf of the three benevolent societies named.

I regret that the mode of procedure prescribed by me has not been conducive of carrying out my charitable intentions.

Again I return to you the same trust to make another effort, in such manner as may seem the most practicable to you. I waive all conditions, except that the net proceeds shall be equally divided, share and share alike, between the German Hospital and the Women's Aid Society of the City of New-York.

Trusting that, without restrictions, you may now meet with that success the two charities deserve, I remain very sincerely your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY GUNTHER.

The amount subscribed will be refunded on demand.

The public will be shortly informed of the manner of disposal.

E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No. 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 150 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWIZER, No. 18 West 12th-st.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a fancy article, in limited quantities, by sending their orders to L. H. SOULE, Kirkwood Mills, Broome County, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, one-half interest of a retiring partner, or if desirable, the whole of an established business. The business is the manufacturing of picture frames and the mounting of showcards and finishing by a special process, in a superior manner, which enables the manufacturer to produce work at twenty to thirty per cent. below competition. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $500,000 in goods in general use by grocers which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first-class business. Address CASH SALES, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Ole Bull was presented with an elegant and costly silver pitcher by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, after the concert at their hall on Saturday. The gift bore the following inscription: "To Ole Bull, from the Y. M. C. A., as a token of their friendship and admiration. New-York, Jan. 15, 1870." The services of the renowned violinist at this concert, which was by far the most successful of the season, were given gratuitously.

The dense fog which prevailed yesterday seriously interfered with river navigation, so much, indeed, as to render ferry travel almost impossible. The Staten Island boats groped about in uncertainty seeking their landings, which they reached with difficulty. The East River James'-slip boats were taken off at 2 o'clock, and the Thirty-fourth-street boats were seriously impeded in making their usual trips. The pilots were governed entirely by the signal-bell of the ferry master, as were those of nearly all the other lines on the North and East Rivers. The Sound boats were delayed for some time below Hell Gate, and could not resume their way until the fog cleared off towards evening.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a regular meeting at Seventieth-street Hall last night, Mr. Isaac O. Hunt presiding. A Committee of three, composed of Messrs. H. A. Gilbertson, Luther Horton and Wm. H. Waring, was appointed to draw up by-laws and the meeting then adjourned.

The first regular meeting of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of this City was held last evening at No. 458 Pearl-street. Mr. Dennis Shea presided, and Mr. Wm. F. Porter acted as Secretary. The attendance was quite large and enthusiastic. Over forty new members were enrolled. An Investigating Committee, and also Committees on Patronage and By-laws, were appointed.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association had an interesting debate last night upon the subject, "Shall the Bible be Permitted to be Read in Our Public Schools?" The speakers who held the negative claimed that in the United States, where religious toleration flourished, no obstacle should be put in the way of the free education of the children of our taxpayers. They of the opposite side held that the Bible was the keystone of the country's prosperity, and that, should it be taken from our public schools, the effect would be deplorable.

Yesterday was the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Benj. Franklin, the lightning calculator of the eighteenth century. The great American philosopher and statesman was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1706, and died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790. *Erifuit cœlo fulmen.* He made the first telegrapher's strike. Let all who deal in thunderbolts in this latter day do honor to his memory.

A regular meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held at No. 10 Abingdon-square last evening. Mr. G. W. Keyser presided. Mr. William B. White offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to report a series of by-laws for the Association. Messrs. White, Robinson, Lowder, Brady and Palmer were selected for the purpose. After resolving to attend the funeral of the late Matthew Farrell on Wednesday next, the meeting adjourned until Monday next.

To-day, the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, will be remembered by many in the land who have not yet forgotten the conservative counsels of the sage of Marshfield. He steered the State 'twixt South and North, our Sylla and Charybdis, one stormy season, and happily for him did not live to see the land rent with civil discord, and drenched with fraternal blood.

Robert Murray, ex-United States Marshal, residing at No. 441 West Twenty-second-street, caused the arrest of John J. Gleason yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. Gleason called on Mr. Murray on the 5th of November and represented that Mr. Brown, the sexton of Grace Church, wished to use his horse and light wagon, when the ex-Marshal consented to allow the equipage to go on condition that the fashionable sexton should take care of it. As Gleason failed to give any satisfactory explanation of the continued absence of the property, Mr. Murray called on Mr. Brown, who disclaimed all knowledge of the equipage or Gleason. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, Colonel Ordway, was in the City yesterday for the purpose of serving subpœnas on A. R. Corbin, Jay Gould and others, to insure their attendance before the Committee on Banking and Currency at Washington on Wednesday next, when they will be required to give testimony in relation to the gold-cornering operations in Wall-street in September last.

A memorial is circulating in Wall-street, and receiving many signatures, requesting Secretary Boutwell to submit to Congress "a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes, by issuing therefor (at the option of the holder) bonds of the denomination of $1,000 and its multiple, to be made payable on demand in the said legal tender notes, which shall be held for the purpose of such reconversion; the bonds to bear interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, and also that permission be granted to the national banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law."

The third annual reception of the Adams' Press Printers' Association was held at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening. The festivities were enjoyed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several prominent book publishers. The members of the Association are connected with the various book publishing firms of this City. The following are the officers: President, Isaac Wood; Vice-President, John F. Mullen; Secretary, Peter Cullivan; Treasurer, Richard Handy.

Michael J. Caffey gave bail before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, to appear on Monday next and answer the charge of carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer at No. 1,091 First-avenue, without payment of special tax.

C. L. Chapin, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, writes us that the mistake in sending out the alarm for fire at 9:15 Sunday evening arose from the operator in charge reading Caroline-street for Carlisle-street (as sent in.) The similarity of the names is the only excuse for the error. The matter was promptly investigated by the Board of Commissioners.

Yesterday Charles Eager was charged with a felonious assault upon John Waters on the 13th inst. The case was adjourned, in order that the testimony of the complainant, who lies in a precarious condition, might be obtained.

Jacob Goldfield was held to answer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Catharine Williams. James Mahoney charged Patrick Kelly with a grievous assault. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Wm. Peck, aged 32, died suddenly yesterday in the Sixth Ward Station House, from the effects of intemperance.

Michael Hennessy and Peter Cain were arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday on a charge of stealing a $50 bill from Peter Van Buren, of No. 13 South-street. The complainant handed the bill to the barkeeper in the saloon on the corner of South and Moore streets, when Hennessy seized it and handed the money to Cain. Both of the prisoners were held for trial. They are 'longshoremen by occupation.

Wm. Jones and Jas. McGloin were arrested yesterday charged with stealing a silver watch from the person of Wm. Blean, of No. 56 Leonard-street, while in a saloon at No. 148 Chatham-street. Justice Dowling held the accused for trial.

Martin Tierney and Jas. Parks, boys, were arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the lager-beer saloon of Paul Christian, at No. 189 Chatham-street, and carrying off considerable property. The boys were found in possession, and stated that one Peter Burke had planned the burglary and stood outside the door while they stole the property. Burke was also arrested, and all three of the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Dowling, who held them for trial.

George Avias stole a large quantity of perfumery and toilet articles from the store of Horatio F. Watson, at No. 136 Bowery, and being arrested was found in possession of the plunder. When arraigned before Justice Dowling the prisoner was held for trial.

The United States District Attorney has asked to have the case of Henry A. Allen, charged with embezzling Government money while acting as keeper at the Sub-Treasury building, postponed indefinitely.

John Schwitzer, aged 14, employed in the establishment of John Wine, No. 125 Third-avenue, while going through Fulton-street yesterday afternoon, carrying a large bottle of acid, slipped and fell. The bottle breaking, the acid was spilled upon his body, and he was severely burned.

A fire occurred last evening in the furnishing store of Julia McCarty, No. 175½ Grand-street, caused by a defect in the gas-pipe. The damage done was about $500.

Peter Brady, an ash cartman, accidentally backed his horse and cart overboard at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. The horse had his leg broken, and Brady himself being thrown down, was so severely injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

David O'Neill last evening fell dead in his room at No. 205 West Twenty-seventh-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A cask of oil burst last evening in the paper warehouse of E. W. Taylor, No. 127 Reade-street, causing a fire which damaged stock to the extent of $300.

A fire which did a slight damage occurred last evening in the residence of Wm. Huntington, No. 24 Park-avenue, caused by a defective flue.

James Moore, the boy who was stabbed by Antonio Como, a Chinaman, was yesterday reported to be in a favorable condition. Balsky, the Russian, who was shot by Daniel Biddle on Saturday night in Bleecker-street, is also improving. The physicians consider the chances of recovery in both of these cases to have been greatly strengthened. No action has been taken in either case by the Coroner, it being deemed unnecessary.

Miles H. Moore, while whitewashing, yesterday, at No. 100 Front-street, fell from the third story through the hatchway, breaking his leg and otherwise severely injuring himself. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Francis P. Mills, an engineer, at a late hour on Sunday night got into a quarrel with his wife, Mrs. Catharine Mills, at their residence on Fifth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, which resulted in his stabbing her in the left breast with a pocket knife, inflicting a wound two inches in depth. It appears that Mills is a desperate character, and served part of a term in the Penitentiary. In this case, it is stated that Mrs. Mills' wounds are of a dangerous character.

A fire broke out last evening in the paint-shop of Martin Taylor, No. 679 Court-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. Damage, $100. Edwin B. Brookbank, residing in Nineteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was knocked down and run over by engine No. 1 and had his leg and and ankle severely injured.

District-Attorney Morris yesterday morning entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Daniel Hart, one of the parties indicted for alleged election frauds. The District-Attorney has had the case of Mr. Hart under examination for two or three days, and became satisfied that he had performed his duties as canvasser honestly and conscientiously, and that there was no foundation in fact for the finding of an indictment against him.

Officer O'Brien, of the Forty-third Precinct, while attempting to arrest Wm. Gould, a grocer, and Thomas O'Neil, a gardener, at the corner of Atlantic and Henry-streets, was assailed by a crowd of the associates of the two men named and beaten severely about the arms and body. Other officers came to the rescue, and consummated the arrest.

Michael Henry Reid was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Heron, of the Tenth Precinct, for an assault upon George W. Cumberson, saloon keeper, at the corner of Prospect and Gold streets, by stabbing him in the side with a knife, in his own saloon. The case appeared to have been one of self defence.

The number of visitors at Prospect Park last week was 35,000.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the distillery of Wm. Fischer, corner of Gold and Plymouth streets. Before the fire could be extinguished damage was sustained to the amount of about $12,500.

The case of the United States against the Wallabout Improvement Commissioners has been set down for argument in the United States Court, Eastern District, on Thursday next.

Edwin Perry, charged with the murder of Thomas Hayes, the Furman-street watchman, is to have a new trial, commencing on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

The increase of smallpox at Hunter's Point is alarming the citizens of that section. Several new cases have been reported, and two deaths occurred yesterday. One of the teachers in the public school resigned yesterday, and unless the session of the school is suspended for the present, it is feared that the resignation of others will follow. Many of the parents have taken their children from school in order to avoid this loathsome disease.

One week ago yesterday Martin Smith, a young man 26 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Jacob Conklin, of Westbury, L. I., was the victim of an accident which terminated fatally. As the young man stated to the physician, he went to a shelf on which was some knitting work, to obtain something, and accidentally stuck a knitting needle into his face, below the ball of the eye, making not the least mark, drawing no blood, and, at the time, causing him no pain. As the needle did not enter deep, it gave him no trouble. Early next day the physician saw him, but finding no wound anticipated no trouble. On Thursday Smith was delirious, and died at 6 o'clock that evening. The physician is under the impression that the needle passed through the passage to the nose and pierced the brain.

On Saturday last, a mother, residing on on Seventh-street, next to the Episcopal Church, Hunter's Point, left her three children shut up in a bedroom while she went out to make some purchases. Shortly after her departure smoke was seen issuing from the window by the neighbors, who put the fire out. But little damage was done. The fire was caused by children playing with matches, and if the discovery had not been made immediately the children would have been burned to death.

Ann Brennan was arrested, Saturday, by Officer Smith, of Flushing, for appropriating to her own use a dwelling belonging to a contractor of the Flushing Railroad. Ann claimed that the contractor owed her $35, and gave bonds for $300 to appear before the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the First National Bank of Port Chester for the ensuing year: Elwood Burdsall, John A. Merritt, John W. Lownsbury, D. Jerome Sands, Ephraim Sours, William E. Ward, William P. Abendroth, John E. Marshall, Josiah Wilcox.

James Spallon, charged with killing John Brophy, by shooting him with a revolver, after an alleged attack by the latter and some companions on himself and wife, surrendered himself to the District-Attorney, and on Saturday evening last was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500 by Judge Cochran.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning Thomas and James Loughran and Patrick Connolly, charged with firing No. 214 Grand-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of defrauding the State Insurance Company, were brought before Recorder Martindale for examination. While the hearing was in progress John Connolly, brother of one of the prisoners, who was in Court, was recognized by a Mrs. Connolly, who kept a liquor store adjoining Loughran's, as a constant visitor to the latter place, and he was immediately arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the arson. All were committed without bail to the County Jail.

The injunction case instituted by Peter Weller at Belleville against the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, to restrain the Company from building their road upon his property was before Chancellor Zabriskie, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, but the argument was adjourned for a week, at the request of the counsel for the Company. The cause of action lies in the failure of the Company to pay to Mr. Weller $4,500, the purchase money for the property. The award was made in July last, and though the money was to have been forthcoming within ten days subsequently, it has not yet been paid. Other suits for the same cause of action are to be instituted. The Company, however, promises to settle before the day for which the adjourned hearing was appointed.

The people of Monmouth County are protesting against the abandonment of the steamboat route between New-York and Port Monmouth. The Southern New-Jersey Railroad Company, which controls the matter, proposes instead to adopt the route by way of Sandy Hook and the Sea Shore Road.

Massachusetts capitalists who visited Matteawan for the purpose of prospecting the water-power there for the establishment of extensive cotton-mills, are in negotiation for certain preliminary privileges looking towards an early transfer of their manufacturing business thither. Nearly all the mills now in operation are doing an increased business.

The January Term of the Hudson County Courts commence to-day, Judge Bedle presiding. There are forty-one issues set down for trial in the Supreme Court, and fifty-nine in the Circuit. Of the prisoners awaiting trial, ten are for alleged burglary, two for assault and robbery, one for robbery, one for atrocious assault, two for arson, and two for grand larceny.

Thomas Bell was, at an early hour on Sunday morning, stunned by a blow on the head, dealt by an unknown assailant on Mulberry-street, in Jersey City, and robbed, before he had recovered consciousness, of $17.

An aged colored woman was arrested in Newark, yesterday, on the charge of attempting to carry away, on leaving her employer, ex-Alderman Vail, a large amount of personal property. She had concealed it in her trunk.

New-York Sunday School and Missionary Society.

A meeting of the friends of this (Methodist Episcopal) organization was held at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Depew presiding. A large audience was present.

Mr. W. K. Peyton, Treasurer of the Society, gave an account of its operations for the past year. The object of the organization is to establish mission churches and Sunday schools throughout the City, and to provide for the future interests of Methodism on the upper portion of the island. The City is for these purposes divided into two circuits, each of which has two missionaries, provided by the New-York and the New-York East Conferences. A number of mission chapels have been opened, and twenty-eight sermons are to be provided for each Sunday. Within three and a half years that the organization has been in existence fourteen Sunday schools have been established, which have an attendance of 6,000 children. In the same space of time about 1,000 conversions have been made; 8,000 religious meetings have been held; 200,000 pages of religious reading have been distributed; $128,300 worth of property has been invested in church property, now worth over $150,000, and free of debt; $100,000 is needed to carry on the work for 1870.

Rev. Dr. Andrews, of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Hollis, missionary for the New-York East Conference, and Dr. Harris, made stirring addresses, urging the Methodist churches of the City to furnish the $100,000 asked for, and, after singing the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

Large Meeting at the Calvary Baptist Church—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Horace Greeley and Others.

The third in the series of temperance meetings which are being held in the different churches of this City, was attended by a large audience at the Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty-third-street last evening. The meeting was presided over by Mr. B. F. Jessup, who explained that the object of these meetings was to bring the subject of temperance before the churches and before the youth of the land.

Rev. Dr. Whitehead, of the Reformed Church, read a portion of the Scriptures, and made the opening prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Kendrick, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, said that he believed in revivals—revivals of religion. He thought such seasons were useful and necessary. We ought, of course, to be always "revived," but if we were not, it was better to be occasionally awakened rather than to be asleep all the time. And also, he believed in a revival of moral efforts and in reformation. Good had a pretty hard time of it in this world. Even the good people were inclined to backslide. Religion and virtue do not, in this world, describe equal spaces in equal times. They go rather as the boy went to school, taking one step forward and two backwards. In moral reforms the case is very similar. We do not always hold all that we gain. Still every good effort leaves behind some good results. The temperance movement was mixed with his earliest recollections, and the good accomplished by that early temperance crusade was beyond all computation. It saved a generation. Perhaps it saved, speaking in a qualified way, the Church of Jesus Christ. The Doctor went on to explain the latter part of this statement, and continued by saying, that as a boy he had taken the pledge, and right gallantly had he stood by it. But a terrible reaction had come and a temperance revival is absolutely necessary. The old devil had been exorcised, but he had returned and brought seven other devils with him. Many Church members were habitually partaking of the unclean thing. You might almost as well say of an exemplar of Jesus Christ, "He steals," as to say, "He drinks." Last New Year's there was a larger display of intoxicating drinks than ever before. Now they wanted a temperance revivals he wanted to be "revived." He wanted to catch some pure bright sparks from the venerable Dr. Tyng. He also alluded to the fact that Mr. Greeley had at one time stayed under his parental roof. He believed in confession, though not in the confession itself. He did not, however, take the extreme position that to touch ardent spirits was *per se, semper et ubique*, a sin. He had no fancy for secret societies, and, therefore, he could not indorse the Sons of Temperance. All his friends were drawn into it, and he was left stranded on the sands of old fogyism. It is now time for the friends of humanity to rally; the rising generation was in danger. He believed in working among the young, and if revivals did not begin with the churches he believed that judgment would begin there. No cause appeals more directly to the human heart than this. Even the brazen lips of vice cannot utter a word against this cause.

Hon. Horace Greeley was introduced as a member of the temperance veteran corps. He said, in substance, that it was possible so to regard the infirmities of the present as to discourage effort. We must not judge our country by this City, nor judge that much has not been done because so much remains to be done. Fifty years ago there were pious men who drank, and drank to their hurt, too. There used to be a very large bill scored up against a church for brandy and gin and wine, furnished at the installation of a new minister. At the funeral of a poor shoemaker's child, fifty years ago, the neighbors thought it was mean because rum was not furnished. nowdays, a drinking Christian fears that he does not love his God as he ought. A great tribunal of conscience has been erected.

Formerly a man with a little liquor in him was thought to be a "spirited" fellow, sowing his wild oats, &c. He felt that great progress had been made. He knew tens of thousands who, if they had not gone into the late war, but had stayed at home, would not have thought of drinking. But we are now taking hold to rebuild the waste places. Five years of effort would give them back all they had lost. But the effort must be a general one. This age prides itself on its progress in science and general intelligence. We have made vast advances in the ten perance cause, if only in the knowledge of the relations of intemperance and the laws of nature and of God. The old temperance argument used to be, "Don't drink at all, or you may drink too much. Some one will drink too much, and it may be you." General Sam. Houston, who was once a great drunkard, said, in a temperance speech, that when he joined the Sons of Temperance he thought he could convert the world; so he went forth and came to a Texas tavern. The proprietor greeted him, and he told him the latest news was that every one was joining into the Sons of Temperance. "Well," said the tavern keeper, reeling to and fro, "When I can't control myself, I will join the temperance movement also." To-day we put temperance on the firm foundation that all alcoholic drinks are essentially injurious to every human and animal constitution. We base our argement, therefore, on what the age boasts in science. The radical principle of every drink that intoxicates is alcohol, and alcohol is a poison. A gill of pure alcohol will kill any animal except an elephant. Every intoxicated man is a poisoned man. Every good cause on earth feels itself to be an ally of the temperance cause. We have an enormous machinery of justice, so-called, in this City, but all that they can do would not protect your life as effectually as if temperance pervaded the city. Take charity. This City is the most charitable City on earth. There are as many zealous and active powers for good in this City as anywhere in the world. But you cannot do any good work but what you will find liquor confronting you. Resolve on one united crusade against the liquor traffic. It is proclaimed everywhere that liquor is going to have its own again. All laws against the sale of liquors are to be abolished. I do not shrink. It will so affront the Churches and the religious sense, that there will be some earnest efforts made against this temperance evil. The time must come when the question whether liquor shall be sold everywhere and at all times, will be the great question. He did not believe in legislation about this particular poison more than for any other poison. Friends of temperance and friends of the Redeemer! go into this work earnestly.

Mr. Jessup made a few remarks, after which a collection was taken up and the meeting adjourned.

A New Question for the Gold Brokers—Christmas Gifts by the Executive Committee.

Some fifty brokers went into executive session at the Gold Room yesterday, in pursuance of a special call, to consider how far the authority of the Executive Committee, in the matter of appropriating money, should be extended. It would seem that during the Christmas holidays the Committee, stricken with that spirit of jovial liberality which too seldom, alas! invades corporate bodies, appropriated $500, which was divided among the employes of the Board as a Christmas gift. Probably no member objected to the act in itself, but it was justly feared that the establishment of such a dangerous precedent might give the Committee arbitrary control of the Board's money. Hence the meeting. Mr. Camblos presided, and, after the reading of the minutes, Mr. Kepler called for the reading of a resolution passed on the 10th of January, giving the Arbitration Committee authority over all contracts between members of the Board. Mr. Kepler objected to this resolution, on the ground that it was illegally passed. His objection was overruled.

The real object of the meeting was here brought up, when Mr. Hoyt proposed that the appropriation of the Committee be approved and confirmed. This having been done, he desired to ask whether the Executive Committee had the right to make the appropriation. He thought that they had transcended their authority. A member of the Committee asked that the clause of the Constitution describing the powers of the Executive Committee be read. The Secretary read section 9, after which there was a lively debate, ending in the adoption of a resolution granting the Executive Committee power to make all appropriations which they deemed necessary to the welfare of the Board, but restraining them from making any more appropriations.

The meeting then adjourned, having passed off with so little noise and confusion, that the noisy members begin to entertain serious fears as to their well-earned reputation.

Fire in Mulberry-Street—Noble Conduct of Roundsman Douglas.

At about 8:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the room of Jacob Hinck, on the top floor of the three-story frame building, No. 67 Mulberry-street. The adult occupants hastily fled down stairs, forgetting two small children who were left in the front room adjoining that one where the fire was. As soon as this fact became known there was intense excitement in the neighborhood, and a vast crowd gathered almost in a moment at the scene, but not one ventured through the blinding smoke, which filled the stairway, to rescue the children. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, quickly arrived with the reserve of his command, and as soon as the condition of affairs became known Roundsman Douglas dashed up the stairs, broke open the door and soon reappeared in the street, bearing the children unharmed in his arms. Very few of the populace, however, were acquainted with this fact, and they raged around the building violently demanding the rescue of the children long after it had been accomplished. Captain Jourdan with great difficulty finally convinced them that the children were safe, and succeeded in restoring order. Meantime, the flames had been extinguished by the firemen, and it was found that the total damage was about $200 on furniture, and the same amount on the building.

BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Proposed Amendments to the City Charter.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, President Bergen in the Chair.

The Board proceeded to consider the special order of business, being the report of the Law Committee proposing certain amendments to the city charter, which was presented to the Board on the 27th of December, 1869.

Alderman Bergen presented the following resolutions as amendments:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel, in connection with the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, be directed to draft an act, to be presented to the Legislature, amending the city charter to embrace the following recommendations.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board that the public interest will be best subserved by dividing the City of Brooklyn into nine Aldermanic districts, which shall be evenly divided as possible to members from one to nine inclusive.

Resolved, That at the next annual election there shall be elected nine Aldermen for the City of Brooklyn, for the term of one, two and three years; and that there shall be elected annually thereafter three Aldermen, for the term of three years.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the City of Brooklyn pays over $600,000 for the support and maintenance of the Metropolitan Police, and have no voice in the management and control of said Police, we believe it would be for the interest of Kings County to be separated from the Metropolitan District.

Resolved, That there be elected at the next annual election two Police Commissioners for the County of Kings, whose term of office shall be for two and four years from the 1st of January, 1871, and there shall be one elected every two years thereafter for the term of four years.

Resolved, That the Park Commissioners shall consist of five members, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Water and Sewerage Board shall consist of two members to be elected at the next annual election, whose term of office shall be for two and four years from Jan. 1, 1871, and there shall be one elected every two years thereafter for the term of four years, and that the additional powers given to said Board by the act of 1869 be repealed and restored to the Common Council, with provisions authorizing the Common Council by a two-thirds vote, with the approval of the Mayor, or a unanimous vote, in case the Mayor fails to approve within a fixed time, to open, grade, pave and repave streets without a petition of the owners and notwithstanding remonstrances.

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners shall consist of two members, whose term of office shall be for a like term of the Water Commissioners, and elected in the same manner.

Resolved, That the Mayor shall be *ex-officio* a member of all the said Boards in Water, Fire, Park and Police.

Resolved, That the act authorizing the Metropolitan Health Board be repealed, and the powers restored to the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Inspectors of Pavements be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the office of Inspector of Contracts be abolished.

Resolved, That the act providing for the appointment of the members of the Board of Education be amended by providing that in case the Common Council fails to confirm the nominations of the Mayor, or the Mayor fails to send in other names in place of those not confirmed, within a fixed time, then the old members shall hold over for a full term, the same as if they had been renominated and confirmed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That all moneys to be hereafter raised to defray the expenses of the City Government, and for all improvements, and for the several Commissions heretofore mentioned, shall be submitted to the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors by the Mayor in his annual statements, with power to the joint Board to increase or cut down the same.

The whole subject was laid over for one week, to be made the special order for the next meeting.

It was resolved to fix the salary of Captain Gill, Assistant Collector of Taxes and Assessments at $3,000 per annum, after which the Board adjourned.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Address of the Employes to the Public.

There was but little change yesterday in the aspect of affairs in reference to the strike of the mechanics in the employ of the Erie Railway Company at Jersey City. The men held two meetings at Washington Hall, at which considerable business pertaining to a thorough organization was transacted. Up to evening no word had been received from the shops at Port Jervis or Susquehanna, and a committee was appointed to visit those places. The committees stationed at the ferry and shops reported that in all some forty persons came over from New-York, but after explanations had been made, declined to go to work, and not more than a dozen or fifteen in all were at work during the day.

In the afternoon, the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following address to the public, which was adopted unanimously:

For some time past it has been evident to the Erie workmen that they must take some united action to protect themselves from the wrongs and tyranny the Company have exercised towards them. Last July there was an effort made to form an organization, which would protect both the Company and the men. Unfortunately, in October, as if by design of the Company, a strike was rendered indispensable to enable the men to obtain their wages, and in which the men came out victorious. Although the Company suffered great loss by that strike, they provokingly neglected to pay the men for the month of November until after the stipulated time. We therefore think that the Company, either by design or thoughtlessness, have precipitated upon us our present attitude in compelling us to strike to obtain our just and lawful rights viz: our honest and hard-earned wages. At the present moment a Convention of Delegates from each section of this road is in session, maturing plans for the prevention of strikes on this road for the future, which when completed, no body of men, we are confident, can reasonable reject. We have appealed to the President of the road for an amicable adjustment, but he is inexorable. The dull times, the inclement season and the great number of men out of employment is too golden an opportunity to be lost. We ask nothing unreasonable, simply the money we have earned for the support of our families. We have, therefore, had this action of striking thrust upon us to obtain our wages. We much regret the inconvenience which will ensue to the commercial and traveling public and the considerable suffering that will accrue to ourselves. Therefore, in the name of humanity we appeal to the public for their sympathy and moral support to sustain and encourage, and thus enable us to obtain a speedy termination of the contest.

The Church and the Sunday School.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday School teachers last evening, at the Presbyterian Church corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, of Hartford, delivered an address on "The Church and the Sunday School." The lecturer showed, by reference to Scripture, that God had ordained Sabbath-teaching as one of the special agencies for the dissemination of His law, and the instruction of the youth in its sacred principles. Moses laid a special injunction on his followers in this regard, and in their synagogues and Divinity schools the Jews had a particular portion set apart for this purpose. Here at the age of twelve years the missing child Jesus was found by His sorrowing mother discussing the elements of the great faith which He was to establish for the salvation of mankind. If such service was approved of in those days it could be now hardly called a novelty nor its introduction an innovation. Eminently it served the purpose for which Divine Providence intended it—the religious education of the young—and it was a mistake, and worse, to permit it to be superseded by pulpit preaching or any other means of communicating religious instruction. And care should be taken that a proper time he provided the Sunday School in the arrangement of its Lord's Day service. The Bible schools should not be thrust aside for any motive; the Church had no right to do it, and whatever other services it may desire they should not conflict with the Sunday Schools. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, counseled firmness in this respect, and advisedl iberality in defraying the expenses incidental to their proper management.

The other business before the meeting was of a routine character.

Another Homicide—A Man Kicked to Death in Williamsburg.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, an affray took place in the liquor store of Matthew Connolly, No. 136 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., between the proprietor and a man named Thomas Kennedy, a resident of North Sixth-street, near Seventh. A person who witnessed the affair in the barroom said that Kennedy, who was slightly intoxicated, uttered a remark inimical to the fair fame of Connolly, and he was told to leave the place, with which request he refused to comply, and was ejected. Kennedy was pushed from the stoop but insisted on reëntering, to prevent which Connolly again pushed him away, and on Kennedy making another attempt to get to the door he was kicked in the bowels and groin, as alleged by Kennedy. Upon his arrival home soon after, in a prostrated condition, a physician was sent for who deemed the injuries of slight moment, and gave it as his opinion that serious consequences would not intervene. Notwithstanding this opinion, Kennedy died yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in great agony. Connolly was promptly arrested by order of Captain Woglom, and locked up to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Building and Being—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

The second in a course of four lectures before the Lee Literary Association was delivered last evening at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, on the subject of "Building and Being." The continual process of construction which is going on throughout the universe, he said, characterized men and communities as well as material things, and it behooves us to see to it that we are built on the right plan. He deprecated partial education and one-sided development, and urged his audience to live out their whole being and cultivate all their faculties. The strongest argument in favor of universal suffrage was that it tended to bring out the faculties and develope the man by giving him responsibilities. The best way to teach a man to do anything properly, is to set him to doing it. Communities are complex too, and should be highly civilized in all their aspects. The higher the civilization and the more manifold the appliances of life, the more perfectly are the uses of society subserved. After speaking at length of the essentials of thorough individual and social culture, the lecturer concluded with some remarks on national development and education. There was no hope, he said, that when the question of reconstruction is settled, and we have emerged from our financial difficulties, there will be peace and quiet. So long as the nation lives it will have great problems to solve, and great duties to perform. This nation has a great destiny before it, and must be built up to the comprehension of its privileges, and the performance of the great part assigned to it.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities opened quiet. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 86⅞; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 101¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Linseed Cake, £10 5s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 15.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Jan. 15.—Cotton closed firm both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on spot. 137f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 137f.

BREMEN, Jan. 15.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Jan. 15.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞. American Securities quiet and steady. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Pork flat. Lard dull.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed flat at 91⅝ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅞; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84¾; Erie Railway shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 102; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Linseed Cakes easier. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine firmer at 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 17.—Cotton opened firm both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137½f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 137½f.

HAVRE, Jan. 17.—Cotton closed firm on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The demand for WHEAT is very light, and quotations are nominal. RYE is very dull and freely offered at 90c.@95c. CORN is in little or no demand at 90c.@92c. for New, and $1 12 for Old Western in car lots. OATS quiet but firmly held at 58c. for State; sales of bag lots at that price. BARLEY very dull; buyers and sellers seem to have different views as to its worth, and as a consequence no sales are effected. The supply of Cattle this week, numbering 4,424 head, or nearly 1,000 short of last week, were made up principally of Steers, Oxen, fat Cows, Bulls and Heifers, similar in almost every respect to the offerings of the previous week. There were a few droves of fair, though no extra, Steers from Ohio and Illinois, but in no respect equal to those seen in our market late in the Fall, and far inferior to the Christmas offerings. Compared with last week's prices there is a falling off of ¼c. to ½c. The highest price was 9½c. for a car load of choice Illinois Steers, averaging 1,230 lbs., while for a similar drove averaging 1,260 lbs. only 8¾c. was obtained, but it was a subsequent sale. Good Butchering Steers sold at prices ranging from 8c. to 8½c., and fair do. at 7c.@7½c., while common and rough light and heavy brought 5¾c.@6½c. MILCH COWS—There is a marked falling off in the demand for Cows, and with light receipts the market rules dull; common sell slowly at $40@$50; medium at $55@$65, and good at $70@$85; occasional sales may have been made of Fancy Milkers at even a higher price, but their occurrence is rare. SHEEP—The market is again overstocked, and the ruling prices are full ¼c. lower than last week; the quality of the offerings is full as good as last week, embracing some very fair droves from Canada and Michigan. HOGS—There is rather more doing in Live than there was last week, but the sales have been moderate, at prices varying from $9 50 @$10 50 for light to heavy Western.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying; 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR—The demand is exclusively for low grades; Spring Extras, $3 50@$4 75. WHEAT quiet at 78c.@78¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon easier; sellers at 77½c.@78c. cash; 78½c., seller January; 78¾c., seller February. CORN dull; No. 2, 71c.@72¼c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominally 71c. OATS quiet and firmer; No. 2, 39½c. RYE nominal; No. 2, 70c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2, 85c. HIGHWINES steady at 91c.@91½c. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK advanced 25c.; closing at $27 50, seller February; $27 25 cash. LARD firm and quiet at 15¾c.@17¼c. cash; 16c., seller February. Dry-salted Shoulders; 10¼c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Ribs, 13½c. HAMS—Green, 14c.; Sweet Pickled, 14¾c.@15c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10 25@$11 12½c. Live HOGS active and higher at $8 40@$8 65 for common; $9 40@$9 65 for extra to choice. CATTLE quiet and a shade easier at $5 12½@$5 50 for fair to medium; $6 50@$7 65 for good to extra Steers. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 9,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON firmer; low grades, 22c.@23c. FLOUR steady; Fall Superfine, $4 15@$4 25; Extra, $4 40@$4 50; Double Extra, $5 20; Treble Extra, $6; Choice to Fancy Family, $6 25@$7 25. WHEAT firm and inactive; No. 2 Red Fall, 98c.@$1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 10@$1 12½; Choice, $1 25. CORN advancing; Mixed, 76c.@78c.; Yellow, 80c.; White, 82c.@87c. OATS firm at 55c.@57c. sacked; 48c.@50½c. in bulk. BARLEY steady at $1 05@$1 15 for Minnesota Spring. RYE dull at 78c.@80c. WHISKY dull at 99c. PORK firm at $27@$27 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Loose Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Ribs packed, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD nominal; 15¾c.@16½c. for prime Steam to choice Kettle. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$5 50 for fair to prime; $6@$6 50 for choice. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Winter Red, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull, with a large supply; sales at 75c.@76c. OATS steady at 50c.@56c. BARLEY in moderate demand; Spring, $1 10@$1 20. RYE dull at 90c. COTTON firm; Middling, 24½c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 93c. Live HOGS higher at $8 50@$9 50; receipts, 2,600 head. Green MEATS firm at 10c. for Shoulders, 12½c. for Sides. 14½c. for HAMS. Mess PORK held at $26 75 with no sales. Bulk MEATS quiet at 14¼c.@14¾c., loose; ¼c. higher, packed. BACON quiet, and held firmly at 13c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@16c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD inactive at 16½c., with no sales. EXCHANGE steady at par buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Gulf, 26½c. FLOUR excessively dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT very dull, Pennsylvania Red, $1 22@$1 25. RYE steady at $1@$1 02. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 85c.@88c. OATS dull at 54c.@57c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 30c.@30½c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; Rio, 12½c.@17c., gold. SUGAR better; Cuba, 10¾c.@11¼c. PROVISIONS declining. WHISKY nominal at $1@$1 01.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—COTTON firm at 25c.@25½c. for Middling, offerings light. FLOUR dull and quotations entirely unchanged. WHEAT steady, Prime to Choice Red, $1 35@$145; Pennsylvania,$1 22 for Prime Corn; receipts small; Prime White at 98c.@$1; Yellow, 90c.@91c. OATS steady at 54c.@57c. RYE, $1@$1 08. PROVISIONS firmer but prices unchanged; Mess PORK, $29 50@$30 50. BACON, Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. HAMS, 20c. LARD, 17½c.@18c. WHISKY dull at 98c.@99c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 23¾c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales, 43 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$8; Leaf, $9@$12 25; Hart County Wrappers, $25. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 20½c. LARD, 17¼c. WHISKY dull at 93c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—There was a retail trade only. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. CORN—Sales of one car new Ohio at 77c. OATS nominal at 50c. in store. RYE nominal at 95c. in store. BARLEY offered at 88c.@98c., according to quality, terms of payment, &c. PEAS nominal at 85c. in store. SEEDS neglected. PORK easier at $28@$28 50 for heavy Mess. LARD easier at 17¼c. HIGHWINES retailing at $1 11@$1 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—BEEVES dull and lower; sales 2,100 head. Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9c.@9½c.; Choice, 10c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@8½c.; Common, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb gross. SHEEP firmer; sales 9,000 at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb gross. HOGS dull and lower; sales 4,500 at $12 50@$14 ₱ cwt. net, closing at $12 50@$13 for Corn fed.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT nominally 1c.@2c. better; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; Amber held $1 04. CORN advancing; no grade, 65½c.; OATS dull; No. 1, 47c. Dressed HOGS dull and unchanged. Receipts—WHEAT, 3,200 bushels; CORN, 3,200 bushels; Dressed HOGS, 116,000 lbs. Shipments—FLOUR, [illegible] bbls.; CORN, 8,500 bushels; Dressed HOGS, 125,000 lbs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 82¼c. for No. 1; 77½c. for No. 2. GRAIN nominal. Dressed HOGS firmer at $10 25@$11. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red held $1 03@$1 04. CORN heavy and nominally unchanged. OATS steady; No. 1 State, 50c. RYE nominal with no inquiry. BARLEY—Nothing doing.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 14; No. 1 White, $1 08. BARLEY declined 5c.; sales at $1 85 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—The COTTON market is firm and the offerings light; sales 478 bales; receipts, 732 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,900 bales; exports, coastwise, 676 bales; sales 200 bales; prime Low Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—COTTON in good demand and firm; sales 500 bales; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,103 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 3,695 bales; exports, 875 bales; sales 350 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 106½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania, 55; Gold, 121⅛.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

By the *Idaho*, via Queenstown and Liverpool, at 5:30 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Jan. 22	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	Jan. 22	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	Jan. 20	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Bienville	Jan. 22	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 17—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen, &c.*—Mrs. Dr. S. Schiederwitz and infant, S. Pinkus, Henry Edey, S. Wolff, M. Robenheim, E. Abegg, J. Frank, F. Reuter, Mrs. Waine, W. Schumacker, M. Lowe, Gustas Ballin, Mary Leddey, Carl L. Meyer, F. Wich and wife, M. Joseph, W. Kayser, C. Caster, W. Stone, Herbert Scott, H. Bofer, Julius Hirschfeld and wife, Emil Herz, Lud. A. Schneider, Fritz Behrens, Anna Behrens, Simon Levy, C. Beglings.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon rises. 6 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 12 | Gov. Island. 9 01 | Hell Gate..10 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Jan. 1, and Southampton 4th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 130 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had up to the Banks very severe gales from W. N. W. and W. S. W., and experienced on the 12th a severe hurricane from S. E. and N. W., which lasted 8 hours, with tremendous high seas.

Steamer Centipede, ——, Boston.

Ship Samuel Russell, Lucas, Foochow Oct. 14, with teas to A. A. Low & Bro. Passed Anjier Nov. 22, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 5, and crossed the equator Dec. 26, in lon. 35 W. Had moderate weather during the passage.

Bark Chaturanga, (of Sunderland,) Hardy, Singapore April 23, via Bermuda Jan. 8, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 16, had a gale from N. E. to W.; lost foremast and sprung a leak; put into Bermuda for repairs.

Brig Emma L. Hall, (of Stockton, Me.,) Blanchard, Turk's Island 10 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had moderate weather. Is anchored at Quarantine, having two men sick.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) McQual, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Had fine weather.

Schr. Helen M. Woodward, (of Provincetown,) Newcombe, Surinam 29 ds., via Fortress Monroe Jan. 15, with sugar to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Put into Fortress Monroe on account of head winds.

Schr. Sallie F. Godfrey, Godfrey, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Tookolita, (of Booth Bay,) Hutchinson, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to Pressey & Purdy.

Schr. Cynosure, (of Booth Bay,) Pinkham, Rockland 10 ds., with lime to Pressey & Purdy.

Schr. L. M. Reed, Heelman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Fitch, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. M. Webster, Kennedy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nil Desperandum, Oliver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. F. Cobb, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, Connecticut River.

Schr. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. Fred. Tyler, Heath, New-Haven.
Schr. Edw. Wooten, Young, Providence.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Chase, Providence.
Schr. J. B. Baldwin, Baker, Gildford.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crocker, Boston.
Schr. Crusade, Davis, Greenpoint.
Schr. Belle, Winslow, Fall River.
Schr. Adeline Richardson, Wright, Bridgeport.
Schr. Daylight, Chase, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., dense fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Nereus, New-York; bark America, Smyrna; brigs Mariposa, Rio Janeiro, and John W. Hunt, New-Orleans.

Sld. steamship City of Boston, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Arr. schrs. Annie Gillen, from Baltimore; Hud & Frank, Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Maggie V. Hugg, from Rio; Guila, from Malaga; brigs Georgia, from Turk's Island; Theresa, from Rio, for orders.

Arr. bark Frank, from Callao for Baltimore; lost an anchor off the Capes; brig Fanny Fothergill, from Rio, for orders.

Passed out, bark Peppita, from Richmond for the Rio Grande; schr. Emma McLean, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Arr. schrs. Union Flag, from Providence; Lucy Ames, Baltimore; Josiah, Baltimore; steamship General Barnes, New-York.

Cld. steamship Alhambra, for Boston; brig Peuniman, Jacksonville; schr. Lucy M. Collins, do.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—Bark Ceres, (N. G.,) Grunberg, hence for Liverpool; anchored at the Southwest Spit, awaiting favorable wind and weather.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—RHODE ISLAND.

Rose Island, Narragansett Bay.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the night of the 20th of January, 1870, a fixed red light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the southeast point of Rose Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

The station consists of a wooden dwelling one story high, with a Mansard roof, from which rises a wooden tower bearing the lantern and illuminating apparatus. The building is painted a light drab, with brown trimmings. The lantern is black.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the 6th order. The focal plane is at a height of 50 feet above the level of the sea, therefore the light should be visible from the deck of a vessel, in clear weather, at a distance of 12 nautical miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1870.

Foreign Ports.

At Surinam, Dec. 27, bark Howland, for Boston Dec. 20; brig Unicorn, from New-York, arrived Dec. 25, and brig Autumn, arrived same day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Jan. 17.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, was signaled at Moville yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—The steamship Tarifa, from New-York, touched here at 11:30 last evening, on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 17.—The steamship Teutonia, from Havana, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 17.—The steamship Teutonia, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, on the way to Hamburg.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—The hull of the bark Governor Carver has been sold at Mauritius for $1,500.

TRIESTE, Jan. 17.—The Rosina Bruno has arrived at Pirano. She reports heavy weather, and has filed a protest, fearing her cargo has suffered damage.

WINTER CLOTHING
FROM
25 to 50 per cent. less than
actual cost, at the
SPECIAL SALE,
DEVLIN & CO.,
NO. 521 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.
HARRISON
SAFETY BOILER.
First medal and diploma for, 1st, Safety. 2d, Economy of Space. 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.
FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.
400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.
437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.
Over 1,000 Boilers in use.
HARRISON BOILER WORKS,
JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,
Send for circular. No. 49 Murray-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000
Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.
The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.
No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.
ONE HUNDRED MILES
ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.
This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.
The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.
The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.
The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.
Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.
About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.
We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 9[illegible] and accrued interest in currency.
All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,
TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GRAND
MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL,
MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MAY, 1870,
Under the auspices of the
NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
Prompted by the very great success which attended the Boston Musical Jubilee, the N. Y. A. Co., being chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York for the especial purpose, will give a
GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL,
GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL,
in a manner so extensive and magnificent as to
ENTIRELY ECLIPSE ALL MUSICAL GATHERINGS.
ENTIRELY ECLIPSE ALL MUSICAL GATHERINGS.
Invitations will be extended to
The President of the United States,
Their Excellencies the members of the Cabinet,
Their Excellencies the Governors of the States and Territories,
The honorable Senators of the United States,
The honorable members of the House of Representatives,
The honorable members of the Senate and Legislature of the State of New-York.
The chief civic and military dignitaries of the country, and to
The Ambassadors and Envoys of the foreign Governments.
A GIGANTIC COLISEUM
A GIGANTIC COLISEUM
will be constructed capable of accommodating
EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS.
EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS.
The great problem having been fully solved by the Boston Musical Jubilee, that
THE IMPRESSIVE GRANDEUR OF HARMONY
has no limit in the numbers of its component parts, it is intended to secure the attendance of
10,000 MUSICAL ARTISTS,
10,000 MUSICAL ARTISTS,
comprising an assemblage from
THE CHIEF ORATORIO AND CHORAL SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD,
AN ORCHESTRA, THE LARGEST EVER ASSEMBLED, AND THE PRINCIPAL MILITARY BANDS EXTANT.
Importance will be given to the occasion by the engagement of several of the
FIRST STARS OF THE LYRIC WORLD.
FIRST STARS OF THE LYRIC WORLD.
An especial, and, it is believed, a praiseworthy feature of this great occasion will be the awarding of prizes for original musical compositions.
FOUR GRAND PRIZES,
FOUR GRAND PRIZES,
OPEN TO THE WORLD,
will be offered for four numbers which may be designated
THE FOUR SEASONS,
which shall each constitute a feature in each day's programme, adapted
TO THE ORATORIO AND CHORAL SOCIETIES,
TO THE BOY CHOIRS,
TO THE GREAT ORCHESTRA,
TO THE MILITARY BANDS,
TO DRUM CORPS, CHIMES OF BELLS, AND ELECTRIC ARTILLERY,
and to such other harmonic effects and intonations as the composer may prescribe.
GRAND PRIZES
will be offered, open to the world,
FOR THE VARIOUS MAENNERCHORS.
Three prizes for the best military band of the first class, composed of forty-two instruments.
Three prizes for the best military band of the second class, composed of twenty-two instruments.
Three prizes for the best military band of the third class, composed of fifteen instruments.
Each maennerchor and military band will be permitted to select their own compositions in which to display their excellence.
One prize for original triumphal march for military band, first class.
One prize for original military march for band of second class.
One prize for military quickstep for band of third class.
The details of the programme will be determined at an early date, and will be left to the direction of the
CHIEF MAESTROS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.
The cordial assistance and encouragement of the public spirited men of this Metropolis are earnestly desired, upon the assurance that this great occasion shall fully do credit to New-York, and entirely transcend
ALL SIMILAR MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.
RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.
No more of those cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company are hereby called to attend a special meeting of the stockholders at the Company's office, No. 147 West Baltimore-st., in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the President and Board of Directors. JOHN N. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.